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B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	17th Oct.
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
" ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
" ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. CREERY	27th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONI	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
" THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Reurdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	6707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 17th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 15th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 15th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

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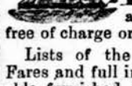

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CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "KT. of ST. GEORGE" has arrived from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1896.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th October, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 29th October, at 6 p.m.

D. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Miscellaneous Application under Act X of 1865.

Mr. C. E. DAVISON, Driver in charge at Mahsana ..... Applicant.

WHEREAS the said Mr. C. E. DAVISON, residing at Mahsana, has presented an application to this Court praying that he should be granted Probate of the last Will and Testament of Mr. WILLIAM LEACH, deceased, Foreman, Boiler-Maker Central Workshop, R. M. R. Ajmere, who died on the 30th day of August, 1896, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said deceased, should come and see the proceedings of this Court on the 24th day of October, 1896, at 3 o'clock, which is the date fixed for hearing the applicant's petition.

A. P. THORNTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmere-Merwara.

Ajmere, the 10th October, 1896.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

DEWALI HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION IN FARES.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers, for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway, at a single fare during the period from 28th October to 12th November, 1896. These Tickets will be issued on the 28th October and subsequent days, and will be available for return up to and inclusive of the 12th November, 1896.

The outward journey must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as is allowed for Single Journey Tickets.

A Dewali Return Ticket for which a single fare is charged for the double journey, is not to be accepted as one of the Tickets needed for reserved accommodation.

The above arrangements apply on this Railway, but the conditions attached to the Concession are Fare fulfilled, through Tickets may be issued to Stations on the G.I. P. Railway at the concession fare over this Railway and at the usual fare over that line.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 7th October, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY, manufacturers of ANILINE COLOURS AT FRANKFORT on the Maine in the Empire of Germany, who have opened a branch firm in Bombay under the name of "Leopold Cassella and Company, Bombay Agency" are the sole patentees of the well-known 'Diamine' colours and are solely entitled to use the term 'Diamine' on all the labels and packets containing dyes of their manufacture and their direct cotton colours bearing their labels and tickets showing the word 'Diamine' in combination with usual colour names such as 'Black,' 'Blue,' 'Red' 'Scarlet,' &c., are well-known in the markets. It has recently come to their knowledge that certain direct cotton colours are being imported and sold bearing tickets or labels showing the word 'Diamine.' All persons are, therefore, cautioned against importing into India or selling or in any manner dealing with any dyes in packets with labels or tickets affixed thereon bearing the word 'Diamine' without the said dyes being manufactured by the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against using or counterfeiting any label or ticket in imitation of the labels or tickets of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against in any manner infringing any of their trade-marks or patent-rights in respect of their well-known Diamine dyes. Any person violating any of such rights of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.—Dated, this 12th day of October 1896.

FRAMJI MOOS & MEHTA.
Solicitors, High Court,
for
LEOPOLD CASSELLA & Co.,
Bombay Agency.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1896-97 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

હાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપની,

i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th October to the 1st November, 189 both days inclusive.

EXPANDED METAL.

SUITABLE for RAILROAD, Farm, Park, and Garden Fencing. Also for Lathing, for House Construction and Plastering Fireproof Buildings.

For particulars as to dimensions, gauge and prices, Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Expanded Metal Co., Bombay.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHALUXMI (NEAR THE STATION, AND THE DHOBI GHAT).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Vrunbhjee Poonjabhai, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 6th March, 1891.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of leasehold land, together with building theron, assessed under ward No. 48 (31), Street No. 48 G. G., situate on the south side of the Government ground, near Manaluxmi Station, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and admeasuring about 414 and four-ninths square yards (and numbered from 135 to 142 in the plan of the said leasehold premises), and bounded on the east by the road belonging to Haroon Mahomed, on the west by the ground belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed, on the south by the road of the Government ground (and subject to provisions and conditions contained in the indenture of Lease, dated 11th August, 1885), yielding and paying therefor during the said term the yearly rent or sum of Rs. 104, and the the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of leasehold land, together with building thereon, assessed under ward No. 48 (38), Street No. 48 K.K., situated on the south side of Dhobi Ghat-road leading to Mahaluxmi Station, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and admeasuring about 100 square yards and thirty-fourth of a square yard, and bounded on the north by Dhobi Ghat-road, and on the south by the ground belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed, on the east by the piece of land demised unto Sakmaboo, wife of Essabhai Abdool Karim, and on the west by the land belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed (and subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the indenture of Lease of 11th August, 1885, yielding and paying therefor during the said term the yearly rent or sum of Rs. 50, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai & Co., solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, SEWING MACHINES, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, dining-room sofas, marble-top round dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, cottage piano, sewing machines, fancy table lamps, crockery, iron safes, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond rings, carriage, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, etc. etc.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to

BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Captain Heyt, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
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Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
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Colonel J. A. Miley.
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Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary,
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

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JAMES CONNELL'S ***, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	28

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At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Moderate Premiums,
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FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	" 11 0 8
30	" 12 4 8
35	" 13 12 0
40	" 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, issued this year, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIEEY,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

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INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

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OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL ..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,360 6 0
Reserves and rest	" 11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	" 1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	" 5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	" 1 00,026 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	" 1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	" 2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	" 392,304 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 4-6m., 3-51a. Low water, 10-30m., 9-32a.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Gymkhana Golf scratch match.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bombay yesterday; the steamers Hydaspes and Muthra, left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the October vacation of the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the Fourth Judge, will preside in his court on every Monday to dispose of urgent matters.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—We see from the *Government Gazette* of the 8th instant that Government Scholarships for European Schools have been awarded as under:—Senior Scholarships—Herbert Charles Fido, David Earnest Barrett, and Austin Henry Fido, B. E. S.'s Boys' School, Byculla; Junior Scholarships—H. J. M. Boyd, John Connon High School; J. A. Steele, St. Peter's Boys' High School; and J. Patrick Savage, Cathedral Boys' High School.

SMALL FIRES.—On Sunday evening, a portion of the roof of a one-storeyed chawl, situated at Memonwada Road, and belonging to Nawab Kamal Nusrulla Khan, was found to be on fire. The chawl is occupied by a number of Mahomedans, and it appears that one of the rooms contained a fire place used for melting metals. The heat from this grate set fire to the roof. The Baboola Tank fire-engine was speedily on the spot, but was not brought into requisition. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30. The chawl is not insured.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a cadjan shed, owned and occupied by one Rama Antoji, at Dharavie Road, accidentally caught fire from a burning wick of a cocoanut-oil lamp being carried into the roof by a rat. The shed was totally destroyed, the damage being estimated at Rs. 15.

SUICIDE OF A DHOBIE.—About half-past 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, information was given to the police that a male Hindu was found hanging by the neck, with a piece of coir rope, from the railing of the staircase on the first floor of Kushaba Ralia's chawl, at DeLisle Road. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that the deceased, whose name was Gunnoo Rama, aged fifty years, a dhobie by caste, lived with his wife in that chawl, and that he had been ailing for the past five years and behaved like a lunatic at times. Deceased was last seen by his wife at 5 o'clock in the morning, when he went out. The rope tied round the neck was identified by the wife. There were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at DeLisle Road, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

JEWISH MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A correspondent writes:—On Sunday night the naming ceremony of a new singing club founded by some Beni-Israel youths was performed before a large audience, on Khaduck, Paidhoni Road. Mr. Jacob Moses Solomon was asked to perform the ceremony. The proceedings began with the singing of Marathi songs by the members of the club, and others. Mr. Aaron Reuben, in an introductory speech, spoke of the advantages of a knowledge of singing, and explained at full length the professional singing of the Levites, Jewish priests, in the time of the Temple. The president in beautiful little speech discharged the important functions of the day amidst great rejoicings and applauses of those present. After refreshments the usual compliments to the chairman and audience, and special compliments to Mr. A. Habibbhoy, who had kindly lent one of his houses for the ceremony, brought the proceedings to a close.

ALLEGED DHATTOORA POISONING.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a Mahomedan mendicant, named Futeh Mahomed Cassum, aged seventy years, was found lying in a semi-conscious condition, in front of a mosque in Memonwada Road, by one Syed Ahmed Syed Budun, who works in the same mosque. Syed Ahmed informed a policeman, who conveyed the man to the J. J. Hospital, where on the contents of the stomach being removed, it was ascertained that he was suffering from dhattoora-poisoning. From inquiries made by Constable Coxon it appeared that the poisoned mendicant was residing with his brother at Imambara Road, and that he left the house early in the morning for begging. When he left the house there was no money on his person, and no reason could be assigned for his having been poisoned with dhattoora. The man has been progressing favourably in the hospital, but he is unable to give an account of the occurrence.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Haji Ibraim Joosub, a watchmaker, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of thirty-six watches, valued at Rs. 872, and belonging to Mr. Charles Heiniger, a watch maker, of Hornby Row, Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Shapur B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, in his information, stated that the watches were given to the accused for sale on commission, but he had failed to render an account of the same. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, remarked that the accused had passed through the Insolvency Act and that he had given an account of eight watches to the Official Assignee. Besides looking to the agreement between the parties, the case appeared to be more of a civil than a criminal character. The magistrate accordingly dismissed the case.

THE HYDERABAD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A correspondent wires:—His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by Major Nawab Afsar-ud-Dowlaie Bahadur, Nawab Mahaboob Yarjung Bahadur, and staff, visited the Indian Travelling Company's Exhibition of Indian and Foreign Arts at Chadderghat, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. A guard of honour was drawn up at the entrance to the exhibition grounds, and the buildings were profusely decorated. His Highness was received at the landing by Meerza Akberali Khan, the director, and Mr. Hem Chandra Rai, secretary to the exhibition. His Highness was conducted to the show rooms, minutely inspected every stall, and made large purchases. The balcony on the portico was richly decorated where Meerza Akberali Khan read an address of welcome, which, his Highness listened to with attention and expressed his satisfaction. His Highness remained for an hour and a-half and left quite pleased. It is gratifying to find that his Highness takes special interest in the development of the arts in his vast dominions.

FATAL RESULT OF AN INJURY RECEIVED IN A GODOWN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Tookaram Darkaji, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Nowroji Hill. The deceased was employed as a labourer in the Army and Navy Stores Godown in Tamarind Lane. About half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th ultimo deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged in removing a wooden case, which was on the top of another case, when suddenly it slipped from their hands and fell on to the deceased's right foot causing a small wound thereon. He was taken to the dispensary at the stores, where his injured foot was dressed and he was allowed to go home. Two or three days afterwards the bandage was removed, and marking-nut was applied to the wound, with the result that on the following day the foot became swollen. A native quack was summoned and he treated Tookaram, who apparently did well until Friday last, when, about noon, symptoms of tetanus set in. Next day deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition grew worse and he died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahadoo Gunnoo, aged sixty or seventy years, residing at Bapty Road. Deceased was formerly a syce, but for the last two years he had given up work owing to old age and sustained himself by begging. His eye-sight was dim. About 11 o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, a double horse tram-car was proceeding through Bhendy Bazaar Road towards Byculla, when deceased, who was standing near the Nawab's Musjid in Bhendy Bazar Road, attempted to cross the road in front of the horses attached to the car. The driver whistled and shouted out, but the deceased did not stop, and before the driver could pull up, he was knocked down by one of the horse's head and the wheel guard struck him and threw him between the rails. The car was at once stopped and pushed back, and deceased was picked up unconscious. He was placed in a victoria and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the old man had sustained a fracture of the hip-bone and some contused wounds on both the legs. He was detained under treatment, but never rallied, and died on Sunday last. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A BRUTAL STEP-MOTHER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, received an anonymous letter by post, stating that a Mahomedan girl, aged five years, had been brutally branded by her step-mother, on the second floor of a house in Doctor Street. Mr. Gell deputed Superintendent Grennan to make inquiries into the matter. Mr. Grennan proceeded to a room on the second floor of a house in Doctor Street and there found a little girl, named Fatma, aged five years, living with her elder sister, named Mariam, aged about seven years. The two children stated that in consequence of Fatma, the younger child, having kept a pice which she had found in the room, their step-mother Ameena, burnt Fatma on the wrist and other arts of her body with a heated pair of tongs on Tuesday last. On the same evening the step-mother left the children, leaving them alone in the house. From a further enquiry made it has been ascertained that Ameena, the accused, had absconded from Bombay, and her whereabouts having been known to the police, a policeman has already been sent in pursuit of her. As the father of the children is a seafaring man, and at present at sea, the two children have been handed over to the care of a relative. The child Fatma was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated. The tongs with which the burns were inflicted have been taken charge of by the police.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged Makan Jeevon, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. D. Fraser of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company, residing at the Gowalia Tank Road, with theft as a servant in respect of a wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 63. Harri Sarichund, a Marwary, having his shop at the Gowalia Tank Road, was also charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. It appears that a few days ago the accused Makan was convicted by Mr. Webb, on a charge of stealing Rs. 15 in cash, belonging to the second accused, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Fraser finding his servant (accused), who had been in his employ for the last ten years, suddenly disappeared, made inquiries and learnt that he had been sent to jail. This aroused Mr. Fraser's suspicion, who made an examination of his room and discovered that clothes of the value of Rs. 63, had been stolen. The complainant made a report to the police, who instituted an inquiry and recovered the property from the second accused, with whom they had been pledged by accused No. 1. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but the Marwary pleaded his innocence, saying that when No. 1 brought the clothes he did not know that they were stolen property. His Worship convicted both the accused, remarking that the Marwary shoud have certainly known that such clothes could not have been obtained honestly by No. 1. The first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the No. 2 Marwary to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 51, Apollo Street, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—Gentlemen, the directors have the pleasure to submit their report for your approval and adoption at this the first ordinary general meeting of the company convened in accordance with section 75 of the Indian Companies' Act, VI. of 1882, and clause 52 of the company's articles of association. The company's memorandum and articles of association were duly executed, and the company was registered on the 15th April 1896. The directors are glad to state that a much larger number than the two thousand shares in the company were applied for, and that the whole of the two thousand shares were allotted by the directors at the board meeting held on the 1st May 1896. The company commenced to accept risks on the 24th June 1896, and the directors are glad to report that in the short space of three months since that date and in spite of the slackness prevailing generally at this time of the year, they have succeeded in securing a very satisfactory amount of business. All the directors, except the director *ex-officio*, retire in terms of clause 88 of the articles of association, and you have now to elect their successors. You are requested to appoint two or more auditors in place of those who retire under clause 136 of the articles of association, but who are eligible for re-election, and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the above directors' report, said:—Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to meet you hear to-day at this the first ordinary general meeting of the company, but in formally moving the adoption of the report of the directors which has already been in your hands for some time past, I have little to add to the information which it contains regarding the formation and progress of the company. On the 15th inst., the company will be six months old, that is to say, six months will be completed since its registration. We have, however, only been accepting business since the 24th June, and though it is early days yet, we can confidently predict from the amount of business which we have already done and from the way in which the company is being supported by its shareholders, the brokers and the general public, that it has undoubtedly a very bright and successful future before it. In Bombay we have the advantage of having a large and influential body of shareholders who are the leading men in the various industrial and commercial enterprises of this city, and who I am pleased to say are loyally supporting the company by sending their fire business to it. I need hardly say that the success of the company depends in a great measure on the support it receives from its shareholders and shall be glad if you will all do the best you can for the company in our mutual interest. The company pays the Stamp Duty on all annual policies and we will be pleased to have not only your new business, but also transfers of insurances presently with other companies as they fall due. It is our intention to establish agencies in every important city in India and the East, but this is a work in which very great care must be exercised and so far we have only opened out in Calcutta. In that important city we have been fortunate in securing as our representatives the well-known firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., and the directors feel that in their hands our interest will be very well looked after. Negotiations are also in progress with other excellent firms in various cities, but as nothing definite has been decided I need not say anything further regarding them at present.

We, the directors, are very pleased with the progress already made by the company and have every confidence in the future. Fire insurance business like every other business is not without risk, but in our general manager, Mr. Rae, we have a man of wide experience and one who is thoroughly familiar with all the complicated details of the business in all its branches, and we are quite satisfied that in his hands the company is in safe-keeping. He is young and energetic and the amount of work he gets through is often surprising, and I have no doubt he will be able to build up for us a very large and excellent business. With these few remarks I now beg to move the adoption of the report.

The proposition having been seconded, it was unanimously carried. The directors who retired by rotation were re-elected:—Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Chubildas Lalloobhoy, Haji Abdul Hossein, Haji Zenool Abedin Shirazee, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson, and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors for the current year on an remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOONDERDAS S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Pershotamdas presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

With the audited balance-sheet and the profit and loss account hereto annexed for the year ending 30th June last, the directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their twenty-fourth annual report, showing Rs. 1,43,272-5-11 as profit, including Rs. 429-10-9 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors now purpose to divide as under:—to amount absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter shares for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1895, Rs. 26,000; to amount now purposed to be divided at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share for the second half-year ending 30th June, 1896, Rs. 32,500; to the mill extension fund account Rs. 40,000; to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 41,000; to bonus to company's employes Rs. 3,000; to balance to next year's account Rs. 722-5-11; total as above Rs. 1,43,272-5-11. The directors need scarcely state that this profit, unprecedented and favourable as it appears when compared with the past years, is the result of the working of the new machinery added into the mill, and they still anticipate a futher augmentation thereof if a few more additional machinery are placed. They are, therefore, considering the extension of the present mill's working by adding a few more preparatory and spinning machinery, but they do not now propose to embrace an opportunity to order them out till a favourable time presents itself. Messrs. Vandravandass Pursbotumdass and Gocouldass Narainjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1896, was adopted and passed. Out of the total amount at the disposal of the company a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share and Rs. 12-8 per quarter share was declared payable to the registered shareholders on and after Monday next, carrying Rs. 40,000 to the mill-extension fund account; Rs. 41,000 to machinery depreciation fund account; Rs. 3,000 to bonus to company's employes; and Rs. 722-5-11 to the next year's account. Messrs Vandravandas Purshotamdas and Gocouldas Naranjee were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temooiji and Dwarkadas Odhowji were reappointed auditors on an annual remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The usual compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

LORD ARMSTRONG says the demand for swift and heavily-armed cruisers is most conspicuous, and never before was his company so fully occupied.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding, and there were also present:—Messrs. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandrawundas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

HORSES FOR MUNICIPAL USE.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the writing off of Rs. 527, from the live-stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the book value of one horse "purchased on the 2nd July 1892, and sent to the Pinjrapole on the 2nd instant." The Committee endorsed the resolution:—"That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, horses above the age of 9 years should not, as a rule, be purchased for Municipal service."

Dr. Mills suggested that, instead of six, the limit of age for the horses should be 5 years.

ELECTROLYSED SEA-WATER AS A DISINFECTANT.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked for and obtained priority to the consideration of Dr. Katrak's proposition adopted by the Standing Committee regarding the question of electrolysed sea-water. He proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 27,902 for providing necessary appliances for producing electrolysed sea-water containing 50,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours for the purpose of flushing drains and sewers and disinfecting houses and gulleys. This question, Dr. Bhalchandra remarked, was brought forward for the consideration of the Corporation some time ago, and after a report was received from the Commisioner, Dr. Katrak proposed the appointment of a committee. However, the Corporation was then not in a mood to accept the proposition, which was rejected. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee the resolution was carried by 5 votes to four. Now Dr. Bhalchandra said that at the time when the Corporation last considered the question, the subject might be in a region of theory and experiments, but now it had passed that stage and had now gone into the region of practical adoption of electrolysed sea-water as a disinfectant, and he hoped the Corporation would not delay it now as it had done some time ago in adopting the motion. The urgency of the matter was this. The city of Bombay was at present in a condition which was not satisfactory as regarded sanitation. Phenyle and carbolic powder were at present used as disinfectants, but if the sewers were at fault these disinfectants would not have the desirable effect, but very satisfactory results would be obtained if electrolysed sea-water with chlorine was introduced into drains and sewers. It was proposed to run the electrolysed water from Dunoo Road to Love Grove pumping station. Some members perhaps would consider it too early to adopt the scheme, but he had already told him that it was no more in an experimental state and was accepted in several European towns. It was expected to be soon introduced into London also. If they had the means of producing electrolysed sea-water with chlorine they would be in a good position to stamp out diseases and annihilate germs of plague and epidemic. Mr. Hewett happened to be in Europe about the time Dr. Katrak moved in the matter, and Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, had submitted a report of details obtained through him. That report had been published in the newspapers two days ago.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in seconding the proposition, said that when he had brought forward a similar proposition last time before the Corporation, it was rejected under the belief that the subject was then in an experimental stage. Dr. Katrak said that it was no use going into the question whether such a view was correct or not on that occasion. One thing was certain that all were agreed that it had passed that stage to-day. He proposed to deal with the subject under two heads (a) what the electrolysed sea-water was capable of doing for the city for all time and its future possibilities and (b) what it would do for the present crisis. Electrolysed sea-water was produced by passing an electric current in ordinary sea-water by which certain chemical changes were induced, the principal change being that magnesium chloride was converted into hypochloride of magnisium. It was the last compound on which the efficacy of electrolysed sea-water depended and a sample was more or less efficacious according as it contained more or less of that compound. For practical purposes the quantity of available chlorine contained in it was taken as the standard, and hence the proposition contained the phriase "50,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours." That electrolysed fluid possessed four very typical properties. (1). It was a very efficent bleaching agent. Any dirty rags steeped in it for a few minutes came out as white as snow as well as perfectly disinfected. The Municipality had been destroying large quantities of old and suspected clothes and rags to the great annoyance and loss of the owners. If those pieces were dipped into this liquid for a second, they would be rendered white and absolutely sterelised. It was said that the surface of the gullies on which this fluid was poured became bleached and presented an appearance as if it was paved with marble. For that property alone, observed Dr. Katrak, one would be justified in demanding the introduction of Hermitine into Bombay. But it had a more important property viz. (2) its power of deodarising anything it came in contact with. This deodarising power was instantaneous and absolutely perfect. A mass of highly stinking fœcal matter was completely and immediately deodorized and emitted a sweetish chloroformic smell if mixed with this fluid. Bombay, even with its various and powerful stinks, was still called beautiful Bombay, it was not difficult to say what it would be if those stinks were abolished. But the property, apart from its value as a desirable improvement, had a great hygienic value. There could be no smoke without fire, so there could be no stink without putrefaction and the gases produced therefrom. If those gases which were mostly sewer gases were got rid of the health of the city would improve beyond their expectations. In Ipswish it had been proposed to do away with ventilating shafts of sewers because it was confidently believed that no sewer gas was likely to be produced through its use. But the third and the one property on which the scientist in Europe and America laid the greatest stress was its disinfectant property. It had been the unvariable and consistent experience of all who have experimented with the fluid that no micro-organisms had been able to survive the destructive action of the fluid. All the disease germs did as a matter of certainty succumb to its influence. Even certain spore-bearing bacilli which were innocuous and which resisted the action of other disinfectants could not survive the action of that flued. The "Lancet" Commission in comparing it with other desinfectants, said: "If we compared the action of the Hermite solution as an antiseptic with carbolic acid the superior efficiency of the former was evident (even in solution of relatively greater dilution) that we are left in no doubt as to which is to be preferred. The fourth, and not the least important of its properties is its extreme cheapness. In order to produce 1,000 grammes of chlorine per hour a current of 1,000 amperes with six volts was required. Its equivalent in mechanical power was 10 H. P. which required 40 lbs. of coal on an average to produce that work. The average cost for England for 40 lbs. of coal might be fixed as 4d. As 1 gramme of chlorine per 24 hours was considered a sufficient allowance, the annual expense per head per annum for 365 grammes worked out to about 1½d. Of course the local circumstances of this city might vary the cost, but the cost of 40 lbs. of coal was a fair basis of calculation. In Ipswich the actual working expense arrived at came very close to this estimate, based on theoretical grounds. For a population of 57,000 souls, the annual expenditure found necessary was £296. This gave a good working basis to go upon. Mr. Murzban had at Dr. Katrak's request prepared an exhaustive report which would have come before the Corporation shortly, had not the present crisis precipitated the matter. He further said that the subject had been regarded so important that two Commissions had been appointed the *Lancet* Commission and the Commission Technique de Assainessement to the town of Havre to investigate the matter of sanitary publique, viz., the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, the *Figaro* of Paris, the Municipalities of Brest, Ipswich, and Worthing and the Chemical Society of Paris deputed scientific men, such as Klein, Kelly, Ruffer, Dupre, Peton, Christmas, Pade and Napier to make a report on this system. Last year a paper was read at the meeting of the British Association in England by Mr. Napier giving the results of practical application of the system of using the electrolysed sea-water in Ipswich, from which it appeared that the sewers and the sewage had been rendered inodorous and sweet. But the chief point worthy of notice was that the solid deposit, i.e., the silt was bleached white and rendered inodorous. In that Dr. Katrak said, lay the significance of the value of Hermitine for Bombay. Silt had ruined the sewerage system and the health of the city, and in electrolysed sea-water lay a certain remedy for this. Mr. Napier wound up the paper by saying:—"I am confident that a town that adopts this process will be spending money in the right direction and will feel the benefit by increased health of the inhabitants and by having a lower death-rate." In America it was used for more varied purposes. It was used to purify drinking-water and to deodorise garbage at the place where it was dumped. In that way Riker's Island opposite New York which was used for depositing garbage of the city and which stunk fearfully was rendered inodorous by it. In the form of Meditrina it was used as a medicinal agent in all diseases depending upon the pathogenic germs. In New York death from diarrhœal disease which were 2·18 per ten years was by its use brought down to 1·17 *i. e.*, reduced by 4·6 per cent. and from typhoid fever from ·26 to ·20 *i.e.* by 23 per cent. With regard to its applicability in the present crisis Dr. Katrak said that in his opinion, the disinfectant now used by the Municipality viz., phenyle, carbolic acid, &c., were not so efficient and could not be so freely used except at a prohibitive cost, as electrolysed sea-water. He said that the plague germs had a tendency to linger in a place where the disease had broken out and under favourable circumstances such as weather, &c., might sprout up again. These those germs had had only the experience of the weather of this place for 1½ months and they had still to try the weather conditions for 10½ months. It was possible that the weather condition of some one or more months might be found favourable for their growth and recrudescence. It was therefore of the utmost importance that all their efforts should be directed to kill the germs. It was consequently unsafe to trifle with inefficient drug when a drug of proved efficiency was procurable. Electrolysed sea-water was such a drug, and as such it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to place it at the disposal of the city. Dr. Katrak said that he was convinced that the safety of nations from all the effects of filth in sewers and on ground surface certainly lay in the use of this electrolysed sea-water, and it was certain that its use would become universal in a few years. It would enable cities to use fresh water for its legitimate domestic purposes and thereby would cause considerable saving. After its use other disinfectants would be regarded as antequated and useless and would be discarded. Even, London, a river town throughout, and had almost decided to take sea-water from a distance of 50 miles with the ultimate object of electrolysing it. He concluded by quoting the opinion of the "Lancet," viz., that the adoption of such a scheme as Mr. Hermite's in any place would no doubt lead to a sanitary condition of things hitherto unreached, and said that that agent could not be introduced too soon.

Mr. S. D. Khote wanted to know what the cost of the whole scheme and the maintenance charges would be?

Mr. Hassambhai Visram remarked that before launching into any big scheme the Corporation ought to consider that the money spent would not be wasted.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula apprised the Corporation that the cost of the scheme if introduced in the whole city would be seven lakhs of rupees, and the manitenance charges would amount to two and a-half lakhs.

Mr. Bomonji Master also supported the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in supporting the proposal, observed that as the matter was considered as an experiment afterwards to be adopted as a scheme, and Bombay being a large city whose monstary resources were not very limited and such a city could spend Rs. 27,000 in making experiments from which sanitary benefits to the citizens were expected, Rs. 27,000 was not a very large sum to be spent in making experiments with a view to take advantage of the sanitary science which was so well progressing.

Dr. Bhalchandra having replied briefly,

The President observed that as a rule the President did not open his mouth, but this being a very important subject, he was prompted to make a few remarks. He said that the Corporation would be doing a very good and just thing in passing the resolution unanimously, because the proposed electrolysed sea-water would be the best disinfectant.

The proposition being put to vote was carried *nem, con.*

THE GRANT TO MR. BARROW.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the 7th September last to enquire into and report on Mr. Barrow's application in regard to his retiring allowance, &c.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed "that the report of the committee of the Corporation appointed on the 7th September 1896 to enquire into and report on Mr. Barrow's application in regard to his retiring allowance, &c., &c., be approved and adopted, and that in recognition of the approved service he has rendered during the last twenty-six years, a grant be made to him of Rs. 20,000: Rs 18,000 on account of specially meritorious sservice, and Rs. 2,000 as honorarium for his special research and literary labours in preparing and publishing a calendar of the old Municipal records. That such a grant be paid to Mr. Barrow from the date of his being placed on the pension list. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the amount of the outlay in question." He said that the report was signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. Ibrahim, who was absent from Bombay, and he did not agree with the committee on the ground stated in the minute written by him. He (Mr. Mehta) therefore asked the Corporation to accept that almost unanimous report. About the calendar to be published there was an impression that some part was to be taken out from the Municipal volume put together in the shape of a book. But he reminded the Corporation that the Municipal body carried on its work long before the present volumes of Municipal records were brought into existence, and therefore some very valuable papers formed part of the Municipal records, and would be crumbled to dust if they were not saved in time. The Municipality had carried on correspondence with Government and other very important bodies, and it was therefore proposed to pick out the papers, from these records to give the benefit of it to the pub lic. While carrying on some correspondence on behalf of the Municipality on Government on some very important question recently, he noticed these papers, and as they had no access to such papers let them be printed for general use. The committee had recommended only two thousand rupees for such a work, and he considered it was too small a sum for the researches and literary labours that were to be devoted to it, but he presumed that the Committee muse have taken into consideration the fact that these Rs. 2,000 formed part of the grant of Rs. 20,000 including the eighteenthousand to be given to Mr. Barrow for his long and specially meritorious services. Perhaps the younger members of the Corporation could not quite appreciate the very valuable services rendered to the Municipal Corporation by Mr. Barrow. He (Mr. Mehta) had a full experience of it, being on the Municipal Corporation since its existence, and serving on the Bench of the Justices since 1865. From his experience since that year he could say without hesitation that Mr. Barrow had performed his arduous services most creditably and honourably, and one could not have the exact idea of it unless he himself saw him at work. The function of the Municipal Secretary was not like that of a clerk; it was a very responsible function, that officer to a certain extent serving as a check upon even the executive. Most of the work done by him was of a dual character, and he (Mr. Mehta) has noticed that President after President who vacated the chair did not leave their office without expressing their thanks to the Secretary, and every one of them including (Mr. Mehta) himself admitted that their duties of the Presidency were considerably lightened and greatly make easy by the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Barrow, but for whose co-operation the Presidents should not have had such successful career. These were the services which required to be rewarded not merely by pension. It might be argued that if Mr. Barrow served honourably he earned a handsome salary for it, and when retired he got his pension. But such a sentence would only serve as a text of a moral book. He for one would not grudge a handsome reward for honourable services, and would not be left behind in appreciating the same. This being Mr. Barrow's case he had great pleasure in proposing the grant for him, and he most cordially recommended them to pass it unanimously. Some member might also argue that this would be a lead to precedent, but this being an exceptional case he was not afraid of a precedent being formed; but on contrary thought it to be a worthless argument on an occasion like this. The Corporation should not be afraid of establishing a precedent for rewarding exceptionally good services. He therefore very cordially commended the proposition for the acceptance of the Corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. R. H. Vincent seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula opposed the proposition. He complained that his disenting minutes were not printed and circuluted as they ought to have been. Coming to the subject under discussion he remarked that gratuity and pension were based upon certain calculations, and after consulting the Chief Accountant he was in a position to ascertain that pension Mr. Barrow would receive would be the highest and gratuity would give him more than what should be granted to a servant instead of higher pension. The pension rule provided that to be entitled for special consideration the servant must be one of more than thirty years' service; and even then on the recommendations the of Commissionor he would only be given Rs. 6,000. This was provided to serve as a check upon members who might be inclined to be generous at rate payers' expenses. In his application Mr. Barrow had advanced an argument that his amount of pension would be considerably reduced when remitted Home and converted into sterling. Mr. Ibrahim then entered into the question of exchange compensation.

Mr. Burke drew the President's attention to it, asking if he was in order in alluding to that subject.

The President: No; he is not. The question of "Exchange Compensation" is not before the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ibrahim: The Corporation are now considering the Committee's report and my minutes. I have alluded to exchange compensation in my minutes.

President: But I rule you must not drag in that question.

Mr. Ibrahim again alluded to the question.

Mr. Vincent: Mr. President, is he in order in again speaking on the subject?

The President: I have already told him, and now I leave it to his good sense to speak any more about it if he thinks right. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ibrahim would not speak on that subject, but remarked that after referring to the Act and the Pension rules he could not find that Corporation had the power to grant gratuity and pension both to a servant on his retirement. He asked the Chair if Mr. Mehta's motion, for this reason, was not *ultra vires*?

The President: No it is not.

Mr. Ibrahim: But the Act does not provide it.

Mr. Master: You are quite right.

The President: But I have already ruled that it is in order.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula: Then I will move this amendment, that Mr. Barrow be informed in reply to his letter, dated the 24th August, that the Corporation be pleased to pay him the sum of Rs. 2,000 as honorarium for his literary labours in the preparation and publication of old Municipal records. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the account on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Mr. S. D. Khote, seconding the amendment, remarking that he was sorry to do it, but he considered it a call of duty. He did not agree with Mr. Mehta in the remark that younger members could not appreciate Mr. Barrow's valuable and exceptionally good services He himself knew Mr. Barrow from his childhood. Even when he was a baby, he remembered having heard his late grandfather say that Mr. Barrow had an excellent capacity of work. He (the late grandfather) was once a President of the Corporation, and if he was present that afternoon he also should have opposed this proposal. ("No, No.")

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Knowing thel ine of his policy I beg to differ from you in that view. ("Exactly.")

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath supported the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Master observed that for his long and valuable services Mr. Barrow was given long salary and good pension. In addition to his maximum salary of one thousand rupees he was allowed an allowance of Rs. 200 per month for his meritorious services. He was surprised to find that Mr. Barrow made such an application. When he was able to work why should he retire? Because he is supposed to have made long services. The law did not allow pension and gratuity at the same time. But it was done, of course wrongly, in case of Mr. Tomlinson, only because an honorable member came and said something in his favour. One must be just before he became generous. He warned those members who were present that if any one of the rate-payers went to the High Court, those members who would vote in favour of the grant would be personally held responsible.

Mr. K. N. Wadia, though he appreciatted Mr. Barrow's services as much as any old councillor, was afraid of a bad precedent.

Mr. Hassambhai Visram: Sir, in this matter the Committee has not only exceeded their powers, but they have worked against their conscience. (Sensation).

One member: Not all.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta at once rose to stop such remarks. He asked the President if it could ever be allowed that a member should charge another of acting without concience?

The President: (To Mr. Hassambhai) You sit down, sit down. (Turning to Mr. Mehta): You are quite right, such remarks are not permissible. He must withdraw them.

Mr. Hassam at once withdrew the remarks, but said that the members of the committee had become liberal at the expense of the rate-payers. What were the meritorious services? Was he maimed or had he lost his leg that a gratuity be given?

Dr. Viegas rose to oppose the motion. He had opposed it on the last occasion and had foreseen what was to come and exactly what he expected had come to pass. Looking to the list of the Municipal servants he found that in September 1870 Mr. Barrow entered Municipal Service as Head Clerk to the Commissioner at Rs. 300; he was raised 350 in 1873, and to Rs. 500 in September the same year. Now he was drawing the maximum Rs. 1,000 besides the allowance of Rs. 200. He asked if it was fit, just, fair and equitable that ratepayers' money should be spent in the fashion proposed? It was only robbing the ratepayers of so much money to pay one man. If the member so much admired Mr. Barrow let the admirers put their hands into their own pockets.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta replying on the debate observed that he was pained at great extent by the remarks made use of by some of the members. He admired the great independence and honest spirit of Dr. Viegas, but the latters remarks, that some members robbed the rate-payers on behalf of their friend, directed towards members who were equally honest and independent, were unjustifiable. Such language was introduced into the discussion with a view to seek cheap popularity and in the same way Mr. Hassambhai so much disregarded the dignity of

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 8 p.m., on 16th October, 1896, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkhind, 11th October, 1896.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

THE latest telegraphic news through Reuter noticeable in this column was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	329,000	270,000	311,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	100,000	52,000	83,000
" Continent	48,000	59,000	87,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,325,000	784,000	1,021,000
" exports to U. K. do.	344,000	147,000	225,000
" " to Continent do.	226,000	124,000	260,000
" Stock in the Ports	830,000	695,000	586,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,330,000	2,655,000	2,422,630
" " Surats	163,000	131,570	171,510

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	382,000	933,030	742,120
" London	35,000	9,000	7,000
American Afloat	240,030	832,380	594,280
East Indian "	6,000	2,500	3,630
Total	663,000	1,781,910	1,348,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-32d.	4 27-32d.	3 11-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 23-32d.	4 1-16d.	2 5-8d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	20,355
" " Branches	Dec.	"	225,151
Other "		"	2,400,102
Government Securities		"	164,,121
Other authorised "		"	equal
Loans	Inc.	"	890,038
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	"	1,087,936
Balances with other Banks	"	"	106,080
Cash	Dec.	"	4,997,313

Although business here remains very dull, abnormal causes contributing to the prevailing depression, a fair demand has continued to be felt for Money, not so much, however, for local needs as from the premier sister Presidency. The falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay last week as shown by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day is some 13 lakhs greater than was disclosed by the previous Return, being close upon 50 lakhs, at 138¼ lakhs. To this diminution all the items which go to show the movement in the trade demand have contributed, withdrawers from Private deposits having, however, been smaller than in the week preceding, the increase in Loans larger, and the addition to Bills discounted less, the total increase in trade requirements now shown being 44¼ lakhs, as against 54 lakhs in the previous Return. A net decrease in Government Deposits of 2 lakhs took place last week.

Cotton has been slack here to-day, very little business having again been reported, though the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 Ranpoor, at Rs. 181-8; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 159; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 199 per candy.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports wired this morning, have brought no news of amelioration in the drought-stricken districts, and the continued absence of the later rain over the greater part of this Presidency now causes the gravest anxiety. A further fall of over 2½ inches in the Hubli district of the Dharwar Cotton circle does not improve matters, as enough, and more than the average, rainfall, had already been registered in this district; but over the whole of the remaining area not a cent had fallen. The picking of the Cotton plants according to the advices to hand this morning, had commenced in several of the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; and in others the bolls were rapidly ripening, arrivals being expected early in the Dhulia district of the latter. At Broach the plants were flourishing and in flower, as they were also at Wudwan in the Dhollera circle, where the crop looked healthy, as it did at Dhollera itself.

The WHEAT market has been open to-day, and a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported. The feeling has been strong, and prices have advanced 4 to 6 annas per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 5 12	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5 11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5 11	0	"
Red Delhi	" 5 8	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 5 10	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 5 6	0	"
Hard Red	" 4 14	0	"

SEEDS have been a steady market, with a moderate export business passing. Prices of *Linseed* have declined one anna per cwt.; while *Gingelly* has advanced in value 8 annas per candy, at our quotations, say :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0 to	7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	8-6-0 to	8-8-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 8-2-0 to	8-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 7-14-0 to	8-0-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 44-0-0 to	45-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-8-0 to	42-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	485 bales.
Wheat	21,272 cwt.
Linseed	6,214 "
Rapeseed	3,408 "
Gingelly	3,468 "
Castorseed	3,948 "
Rice	2,115 "

FREIGHTS are steady. A line of business for Seeds for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Antwerp has been put through at 12s. per ton, and, for Cotton, 13s. per ton is quoted. The Langbank (s) previously taken by charterers is reported to-day, and is now on the berth for Hamburg. The second part has not yet been settled.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Wire Transfer and Demand rates improved 1-32d., to 1s. 2 3-16d. during the day; but business continues on a small scale, and we close steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1'50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 103 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103¾ for Account; but further receded in a weak market to 103 11-16 for Cash, and 103 9-16 ths. for this month's settlement, a further decline of 1-16th per cent. in both positions having been quoted at closing. 101¼ has been the price of Three per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day and we have a few changes to note this evening; the principal ones being a decline of Rs. 30, in Coorla; of Rs. 25, in Jivraj Balloo; of Rs. 10, in Lukhimidass; and of Rs. 5, in Colaba Land and Mill; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5, in David. In Presses New Berar are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 10 higher in the 1st issue; and Rs. 30, in the second; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1397½ per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th October, compared with the Statement of 3rd October, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 3. Rs.	Oct. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,12,950	57,33,305
Do. do. at Branches	33,20,320	30,95,169
Other Deposits	3,35,46,943	3,10,89,781
Post Bills	4,097	3,228
Credits, undrawn	34,07,146	29,55,713
Rs.	6,19,91,456	5,88,74,196
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,79,791	1,22,15,670
Other authorised Securities	40,15,707	40,15,707
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,39,003	62,99,990
Loans do. do. do.	70,01,327	78,91,365
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,21,75,170	1,38,63,166
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery	22,031	22,001
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,16,814	3,22,924
Cash	1,88,30,103	1,34,32,795
Rs.	6,19,91,456	5,88,74,196

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, OCT. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BILLIA—October 12, at Freer Road, opposite the European General Hospital, Bombay, Peroza, the beloved wife of Dossabhoy Rustomjee Billia, and daughter of Rattanjee Jamsetjee Fardoonjee Parukh, aged 31 years. Funeral at 7 a.m. this day (Tuesday).

BLORE—October 12, at her residence, Dadur, Bombay, Ann, wife of Herbert Blore, Interlocking Foreman, G. I. P. Railway. Funeral at 6-45 this (Tuesday) morning, and arrive at the Sewri Cemetery at 7-30 o'clock (Bombay time). Friends will please accept this intimation.

A loving Friend (gone before).

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ABERCOMBIE—September 16, at Grove-park, Denmark hill, wife of W. Abercombie, Bengal Police, of a son.

SMYTH—September 12, at Witney, Oxon., wife of W. J. Smyth, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLETT—MILLAR—September 23, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. Canon Eaton, assisted by the Rev. F. Wait, George Prideaux (Indian Forest Service, Bombay), eldest son of the late J. C. Millett, to Saide Russett, daughter of C. G. Millar, "Questa," St. Kilda, Victoria.

YELF—DRAGE—September 10, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Bathwick, Bath, Robert E. Burnet Yelf, M.B. of Bengal House, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos., to Winifred Ellen (Freda), elder daughter of the late Zachary Brooke Drage, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Drage, 50 Pulteney-street.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—September 21, at Brighton, Alice Mary, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Frederic Dayot Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

CAMPION—August 14, at Streathfield, N. S. W., H. W. Campion, Navigating Lieutenant Royal Navy, son of the late Gilbert Campion, Esq., of Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KNOW THYSELF.—Too personal.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896.

PEOPLE who still believe that a mistake was made in closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver may be recommended to carefully study the diagram prepared by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, showing the price of silver and the course of exchange before and after the currency legislation of June 26, 1893. The price of silver on June 1st of that year in London was 37¾d. per ounce, and the rate of exchange (Calcutta demand) Is. 2 5-8d. These figures have been taken as the data of the chart, each representing 100, and the diagram shows the fluctuations in half monthly averages on that basis. It is preceded by three pages of explanatory matter. Both diagram and memorandum were published in the last Trade Review of the Director-General of Statistics, and they have now been republished, together with the tables from which the chart was constructed. They give the daily rates from 1st January, 1892, to May 15th last. In the period preceding the closure of the mints, silver and the rupee rose or fell together, and closely approximated; silver, however, always having an advantage of about one point. Up to June 26, 1893, the sterling price of the rupee was invariably dominated by the sterling price of silver. But as soon as the mints were closed a divergence took place. The line of the rate of exchange went upward and that of silver downward, and at the end of June the difference was not far short of 25 per cent. This great divergence was, however, of short duration. The panic which sent down silver when India refused to continue to be the silver sink of the world, did not last long, and some recovery took place. It was, however, soon followed by a further fall, but all the time the price of the rupee remained steady, at a rate some points less than that which marked the first few days after the passing of the Currency Act. Rupee rates were now dependent not upon silver, but upon the sales of Council bills. The sales were suspended until January 1894, and Lord Kimberley refusing to sell except at a minimum limit, the banks declined to buy at that limit. All this time while silver was at or about 38 1-8d. per ounce, the rupee was higher in value than it had been before the mints were closed.

Things were working favourably towards the realisation of the hopes on which the legislation of Lord Lansdowne's Government was based, when Lord Kimberley in an evil moment changed his policy. In January 1894, he announced that Council bills would be sold as before to the highest bidder. Apologists have asserted that there was no other alternative for the Secretary of State, but we are not aware that the contention has ever been satisfactorily proved. The result of Lord Kimberley's decision, the error of which was frequently pointed out in these columns at the time, was to send down the sterling value of the rupee with a rush. The downward course continued throughout the year, and in January 1895 the rupee went down to the lowest level it has ever reached, the average for the month being 1s. 0 49-64ths. It was in those days that the Government of India, at their wit's end to fill up the yawning gulf of their sterling payments, imposed import duties, cut down expenditure wherever possible, and indented upon the limited resources of the Provincial administrations. But the fall of the rupee did not bring that coin and the metal of which it is made nearer together. The announcement of Lord Kimberley's change of policy had as prejudicial an effect upon the one as the other; and silver fell rapidly and heavily. Since then every rise or fall in the value of the rupee has been accompanied by a similar, though not always identical movement in silver. During the past fourteen months, while silver has been very steady, fluctuating only three points, the value of the rupee has ascended and descended with much fluctuation, and the range of divergence has been as much as 11 points. The main feature of the situation throughout has been that the line of the price of silver which before the closure of the mints was always above, though very close to, the line of the sterling value of the rupee, directly after the closure fell below that line and has since retained that lower and reversed position. The two lines have all through parted company, a wide space being established between them. No indication exists of their re-approximation, and indeed during the last twelve months the tendency has been to increase the divergence.

It is thus clear, as Mr. O'Conor says, that the closure of the mints did materially alter the relative positions of the rupee and silver, and that as a consequence of the closure a wide and widening distance has been established between them. In other words, the value of the rupee is no longer dominated by that most uncertain and unreliable factor, price of silver. The position has been reversed, and the rupee leads silver to a large extent. The cause for this is clearly indicated by the Director-General of Statistics. When the United States Treasury purchased 54 millions of ounces per annum, and the Indian mints were open, these countries were practically the only two large wholesale houses in the world. The mints have been closed for over three years, but India remains a large wholesale market for silver, and we continue to import about half the quantity we did before June 1893. Though most of the silver imported up to that time went through the mints, a large proportion of the coined metals was transferred to the melting pot and converted into ornaments. This manufacture goes on unabated, but rupees are too dear for the purpose and bar silver is used instead. India, therefore, takes one-sixth of the world's supply, and her demand, unlike that of other countries, is regular and wholesome. Hence Mr. O'Conor comes to the conclusion that the silver market, which is of a very sensitive nature, is more affected by the Indian demand than by all other demands put together. It therefore follows that when the conditions of trade induce a demand for Council bills and exchange rises, and Indian dealers think it will be profitable to import silver, an immediate effect is produced on the silver market, and the price increases by a more or less equivalent rise to that of exchange. The diagram shows, however, that times do occur when silver is not affected by the rupee, and moves up and down in response to other influences. But these movements are of a transitory character, and generally speaking the movement of the silver line is responsive to the general movement of the rupee line. This, however, would not be the case if a sliding duty was imposed on silver imports—a policy which by contracting the competition of silver with Council bills would certainly be beneficial to exchange. Into this part of the question Mr. O'Conor of course does not enter. He simply states the facts and conclusions as to the past, and as a Government official, naturally leaves it to others to draw their own inferences as to what the currency policy should be in future. In our view the facts and inferences the Director-General of Statistics has marshalled establish the contention that the closing of the mints has been productive of good, in that it has no longer left our exchange at the mercy of a sensitive and "thimble-rigged" silver market. They also confirm us in the belief that the object the Government of India had in view in closing the mints—a sixteen-penny rupee—would quickly come within sight, if a sliding duty was placed upon silver imports, bringing the price of the metal on a par with rupee rates. What effect that might have in the general prostration of trade through the partial failure of the rains in the interior is a question which it would be difficult to answer with the data available.

PITY the sorrows of a popular poet! On the Wednesday before the mail left readers of several of our daily journals were considerably astonished to find sandwiched between a full-page of ordinary commercial advertisements a long poem, entitled "QUEEN'S DAY," and signed by no less a personage than Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. The author of "The Light of Asia" immediately wrote off to all the papers to say that the presence of his poetical production in intimate connection of manner, type, and place with advertisements of bovril, patent medicines, and other articles, useful, but not in any way connected with the angust subject of the poem, "had caused him intense surprise and boundless indignation." He explained that this "injurious and unworthy" use of his composition had been done without his knowledge and for motives beyond his comprehension—innocent poet!—and added that the poem was written for a magazine. One or two of the papers frankly apologised to Sir Edwin for having been the unwilling means of doing him such a very bad turn, but the *Times* accompanied its expression of regret with a qualification. In a foot-note to Sir E. Arnold's disclaimer, the Editor mentioned that the advertisement in question was received from a well-known advertisment agent, who was expressly asked whether it was published with the knowledge and consent of Sir Edwin Arnold. The chief of the *Times* Advertisement Department was assured that the poem had been ordered and paid for by an advertisement agent who had stipulated with Sir Edwin Arnold for the right to make any use he chose of the poem. Correspondence was produced showing that the advertisement agent who ordered the poem had written to Sir Edwin Arnold as follows:—"Of course, it is understood that, as I mentioned in my previous letter, on receiving your poem and paying you cash your price, I become the *absolute proprietor* of the copyright of this poem, and I am at liberty to use it as I like, whenever and wherever I like." To this Sir Edwin Arnold had replied:—"I accept in full the conditions which you attach to your payment." It was anticipated that Sir Edwin Arnold's rejoinder would be interesting, and it is. "I never heard and never dreamed," he says, "of any advertising agent, or advertising element, in agreeing to let Mr. Kessanly have my poem. He always wrote to me as manager of the Salon Magazine on paper stamped with the name and office address of that publication, and I took it for granted that the unlimitted use of the poem which he demanded was the customary, legitimate, and becoming use of literary work. If for one moment he believed that I could have consented to so base an employment of my verses, why did he conceal his purpose, never mentioning the secret design from which he too well knew that any self-respecting literary man would at once recoil?" The word is now to Mr. Kessanly. In the meantime, Sir Edwin Arnold's poem, though it has been presented to an admiring world in such an "injurious and unworthy manner," still holds the field, for the Poet Laureate is silent on an occasion which has apparently moved the Viceroy of India to flights of unwonted eloquence and has evoked a remarkable outburst of loyalty amongst her Majesty's faithful subjects at home. Can it be that Apollo smarting under the stings received from his mocking critics is sulking in his tent like a mere Achilles?

THE annual examination for the Indian Civil Service, still the most coveted field of employment in the British Empire, took place last month, and the results have just been announced by the Civil Service Commissioners. It was stated that the number of Indians going up for the examination this time exceeded that of previous years. However that may be, the number of natives who have passed is only three out of 62, although to his credit be it said one of the trio, Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, comes out first with 112 more marks than the second man, Mr. John Campbell, and twelve hundred more than the last of the successful candidates, while Mr. Ardeshir Kaikhoshru Cama has the distinction with five other competitors of appearing also in the Home Civil Service and Eastern Cadets Lists. Under the new arrangement the examination for the higher branches of the Home Civil Service is now the same as that for the Indian Civil Service, and this year Mr. Cha[illegible] Secretary of State for the Colo[illegible] fourteen Eastern cadets[illegible]mbined competition. [illegible]mprise appointments[illegible]lements, and the Pro[illegible] Peninsula. The t[illegible] appears in the Indian list is a Hindu, Mr. Satyendra Chanda Mallik; and it is to be regretted that no Mussulman name is to be found amongst the victorious competitors. Let us hope that when the candidates are finally allocated a Moslem may be discovered in the additional candidates who will be brought in and who at present are only distinguished by their numbers.

MR. CAMA'S appearance in the Home List has attracted attention in London as a unique incident. It is the first occasion upon which an Asiatic has successfully competed for the Home Service, and some people wonder whether in the course of time we shall see an infusion of Indians in the establishments of the Whitehall Departments. One paper, which seems to think that this is not beyond the bounds of posibility, reminds us that already two Parsees have been elected to seats in the House of Commons, that a Parsee doctor has quite lately been selected for an appointment in one of our medical institutions in London, that one or two Parsees barristers are practising at the English bar, and that an English country parish rejoices in a Parsee incumbent. Who can say that we may not some day have a Parsee Under-Secretary of State for India? One feature of the recently published list of candidates for the Indian Service that will probably strike some of our readers is the comparative absence of well known Anglo-Indian names. There is, it is true, a Cassels, but no Strachey, no Bayley, no Birdwood, to mention only those Anglo-Indian families that occur to me at the moment. Mr. Cama's achievements appear to be very meritorious: he not only occupies the thirteenth place on the Indian list, but is sixth on the Eastern Cadets list.

IT is said that a little over forty years ago there were three boys at King Edward's School, Birmingham, who were fond of discussing what they would do when they got into the Church. The head-master, Dr. Lee, who afterwards became Bishop of Manchester, encouraged them, and the dreams of the three lads were more than realised. One of the three, afterwards known as Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, the ripe scholar, the great bishop, the saintly, self-sacrificing man was the first of these boys; Dr. Westcott, who succeeded to the Bishopric of Durham, was the second. The third became Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose death under such distressing circumstances is telegraphed. He was a man of great energy and resource, had a musical voice and a genial manner, and those who know him described him as a delightful speaker. Not an orator, he spoke well and preached better. He was not great at functions, and did not impress by his manner, apart from the matter, of his discourse. His gift as an expositor of the Greek Testament was marvellous, and he illumined the dullest part of Scripture with the light of full scholarship and spiritual insight.

IT has been pointed out to us that there is evidently an error in assigning as a reason for the despatch of two large cruisers to Zanzibar waters, a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUESTION OF LORD ROSEBERY'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. GLADSTONE SUGGESTED.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The *Times* states that in consequence of Lord Rosebery suggesting Mr. Asquith as his successor, and the certain opposition there would be to Sir W. V. Harcourt, the situation has become complicated and Mr. Gladstone's return to the political world is seriously advocated.

FRANCE AND ITALY: ENEMIES OR ALLIES.

Contrary to the impression first formed, it is now believed at Rome that the Tunisian Treaty has been imposed upon Italy, and therefore Franco-Italian hostility remains unabated.

The possibility, however, is being discussed of Italy joining France to compel England to evacuate Egypt and establish Franco-Italian supremacy in the Mediterranean.

THE DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was Mr. Gladstone's guest at Hawarden. He sank to the ground while the Rev. Stephen Gladstone was reading the absolution, and expired at the rectory a few minutes afterwards in the presence of his wife.

Mr. Gladstone was not present in the church when the sad event took place owing to the weather being too cold.

THE TSAR'S FAREWELL.

PARIS, OCT. 11.

The Tsar has telegraphed to President Faure from the French frontier that he felt the heart of France beating in the beautiful capital, and that the memory of the visit is deeply engraved on the heart of himself and the Tsarina.

BUBONIC FEVER IN CALCUTTA.

THE BACILLUS DISCOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 12.

A native lad, residing in Bhawanipore, has been removed to the new Manicktolla plague hospital for observation.

This is the first removal to the plague hospital from Calcutta.

Later news confirms the above, and shows that a second case from Bow Bazaar was also sent to the plague hospital yesterday.

Both cases are mild, but in each the plague bacillus has been identified by the Health Officer as without doubt.

The plague therefore is now in Calcutta itself.

LATER.

Two more cases of the bubonic plague in Calcutta are reported to-day, making five in all.

INSPECTION OF SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The anual inspection of Simla Volunteers took place, to-day. The Corps paraded under Colonel Bisset. They were 323 strong, including the Bishop Cotton School Cadet Company, numbering 92, the strongest and smartest company. The Inspecting Officer, Colonel Eden, Commanding Sirhind District, was accompanied by Colonel Babington, Assistant Adjutant-General of the same district. The Inspecting Officer departed from the usual custom, in that he did not address the Volunteers, but it is believed he was generally satisfied with the result of the inspection.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

The ball to Volunteers, to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorary Colonel, given by Colonel Walker, the former, and Colonel Bisset, the present Commandant, takes place on the 14th.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The *Gazette of India* is not to be published here after the 7th November, its publication commencing in Calcutta on the 14th.

The plague news is watched with great interest, and the probability of an outbreak in Calcutta is causing uneasiness in view of the movement there shortly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32

The Manchester market has been quiet

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 15-16
Bar Silver	29 15-16

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE frequent difference of opinion between Magistrates and Judges on the degrees of proof that establish the criminality of accused persons is not a thing of yesterday, as we all know; but in former times the feelings thus engendered seem to have taken a stronger and more personal form than it would be thought decorous now-a-days to make admission of in official correspondence. Some time early in the sixties a Magistrate in the N.-W. Provinces was taken to task by the Sudder Court—for even in those times they had a keen eye for returns—on the unduly large proportion of acquittals to convictions in his district. The Magistrate promptly retorts:—"I attribute the unfavourable results on both returns not to any fault of my own or my assistants, but to the extreme technicality of the Judge and his constant interference wherever feasible with every order of the lower courts. This naturally makes officers averse to punish, thinking that an acquittal looks less unfavourable in the statements than a judgment reversed. With regard to appeals the Judge in his remarks indirectly praises himself by implying that he alone is competent to investigate facts or appreciate evidence, yet in none of these cases has he had the principals before him or seen or put a single question to any of the witnesses. Nothing can be unfairer or more one-sided than the present system of hearing criminal appeals. The appellant's attorney verbally and by petition presses for the reversal of the order, his objections and statements are alone looked to, the evidence on the other side lightly passed over, and liable to be perverted by the serishtadar who has probably beforehand come to an understanding with the appellant's attorney, and the other side wholly unrepresented." The indignant Magistrate winds up by saying "though incurring the censure of the (Sudder) Court, it is satisfactory to me to know that my administration of the district under great difficulties and opposition has met with the entire approval of the Commissioner, and I believe also of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor." It is almost unnecessary to add that the Sessions Judge and the Sudder Court resented this blunt opinion of their shortcomings. The quarrel was referred to the local Government; and in the end we find that the Lieutenant-Governor, though summoned as a witness by the Magistrate, had to compel his hot-headed officer to withdraw his explanation to the Sudder Court with an apology which probably meant as much as most apologies do in such cases, that is to say, "My opinion of you is unaltered, but I unfortunately chose an injudicious way of expressing it."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

THE English demonstrations in favour of the Armenian subjects of the Porte show no signs of slackening, and up to the present it has been conducted entirely on non-party lines. What is to be the outcome of the agitation no one except perhaps Lord Salisbury exactly foresees, and although one or two of his colleagues have intervened, he himself is possibly for good reasons as silent as the sphinx. The mild tone of the articles that have appeared in Conservative journals warning the promoters of the anti-Turkish crusade of the dangers to which they may be exposing the country and Europe have apparently not had much weight, though I am bound to mention that the city of Gloucester which has gained some notoriety by its attitude towards vaccination, has decided to hold aloof, while at the meeting of the Court of Common Council, yesterday, a resolution on the subject of the Constantinople massacres was rejected by 90 to 51. The mover of the resolution was Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, which not improbably had something to do with the result arrived at, for that honourable gentleman is nothing if he is not a politician, and his manner is scarcely what would be accurately described as conciliatory. At Liverpool where party spirit is strong, some Conservatives murmured against Mr. Gladstone's intention to speak in that city, but the friction passed away and it is calculated that the great meeting held in Henglers Circus yesterday afternoon, the Unionists were in a considerable majority. With this slight exception the movement has proceeded so far without any friction. At the meetings like that of Liverpool, and called by the chief magistrate of the place, the speakers appear to be invariably chosen from both sides in politics. Those Continental journals that profess to regard the present outbreak of indignation as a mere party move are therefore wide of the mark. The movement may be "ridiculous," and those who take part in it may deserve all the harsh things that publicly and privately are bestowed upon them, but hitherto it has been conspicuously free from partisanship. The Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are not such simpletons as to allow themselves to be made the tools of their political opponents. Whether the country is altogether wise in the course it is pursuing is another question.

DOES THE GOVERNMENT APPROVE OF IT?

At any rate, those men of prominence in the Conservative ranks who have expressed their views on the situation either do not deprecate the agitation at all, or deprecate it in such a fashion as to make one sceptical as to whether Lord Salisbury finds the outcry against the Sultan so embarrassing as some think. Mr. Ritchie, for instance, is a member of the Cabinet, and not an insignificant one. Acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at one of the indignation meetings, he says that so far from condemning the outburst of indignation which has taken place in this country, he applauds it. The Government did not require this exhibition of feeling to urge them to the performance of their manifest duty—namely, to use every effort, not only to secure punishment for the wrongdoers, but to establish a condition of things which would prevent a repetition of such horrors; but it adds strength to their position when it is seen that the country and Government are at one. But he hopes it will be conceded that the duty of the Government in this respect is limited and defined by their duties in other respects. Shocking and terrible as have been the recent events in Constantinople and elsewhere, it might easily be that hasty, inconsiderate, and isolated action on our part would bring about events even more shocking and terrible than those we all deplore.

Lord George Hamilton, who as Secretary for India has of course a special interest in the matter, has written two letters that have found their way into print. In one, written on Saturday, he observes that the only words in the resolution sent to him about which any difference of opinion can occur are those urging the Government to act by means of its own initiative. Lord George Hamilton goes on to say:—"I do not for a moment doubt the sincerity and power of self-sacrifice of those who support this idea, but I never met anyone supporting this theory of single-handed action who has in any way gauged its consequences, or the combination of allied force with which this country might have to fight. I fear therefore on this point I must be allowed to retain my liberty of views, and not rashly assent under the strain of righteous indignation to a course which might endanger liberties and rights quite as precious and much nearer home than those we now desire to save from extinction." In the second letter, dated Tuesday last, Lord George Hamilton remarks:—"In this country there is amongst all classes and creeds but one feeling of disgust and anger at the organized massacres recently carried out. Let us hope that a similar feeling may spread through the rest of Europe, and that by the united indignation and action of the Great Powers the long-sought-for remedy may be found." Sir Edward Clarke trusts that the "emphatic support" which Lord Salisbury is "now receiving throughout the country will strengthen his hands in enforcing upon Turkey the faithful observance of those treaty obligations upon whose fulfilment England has a special right and duty to insist."

THE LIBERALS DEMAND ACTION.

After Mr. Gladstone the most prominent members of the Opposition who have spoken on the subject are Mr. James Bryce, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Mr. Bryce, who was one of the speakers at the great meetings in Manchester, declared that nothing less than the deposition of Abdul Hamid or the withdrawal from him of all power to do evil would meet the needs of the present case. Their duty was to strengthen the Government, to show them that they had the whole weight of the people with them, and so enable them to tell the other Powers of Europe, however cynical any European statesman might be, that our Government could not, if it would, hold back the people, that no English Government, however strong, could resist the impulse which brought together a meeting like that or like those two meetings which were held last week in Bristol and Birmingham. This country must now take steps. If it did not, that agitation would be worse than useless, because it would embolden the Turk to continue his career of massacre and slaughter.

AND A RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Earl Spencer expressed his agreement with Lord Rosebery that the Armenian question should not at this moment be treated as a party question. He should desire to see our Government agree cordially with Russia, and if such an agreement could be brought about, then he should hope that the Concert of Europe would take effective means for putting an end to these abominations. Mr. Labouchere's view is that we cannot effectively intervene alone, and that our policy should be to make it clear that we shall not interfere with Russian action in Turkey. The desire in this country for a *rapprochement* with Russia is increasingly apparent in the speeches and resolutions of the indignation meetings; an illustration is afforded this morning by the naive action of the Mayor of Accrington. His Worship telegraphed to Balmoral a resolution imploring the Queen to appeal to the Emperor of Russia to co-operate with her Majesty's Government in dealing with the present situation of affairs in Turkey. Of course her Majesty's Private Secretary was unable to lay such a communication before the Queen, but Sir Arthur Bigge sent it on to Lord Salisbury. Even a provincial Mayor ought to know what is constitutional and what is not. But the civic functionary, as these country mayors like to call themselves, meant well, and there is no doubt that, the Accrington resolution conveying a wish that hopeless as it may be of attainment, is widespread.

MR. GLADSTONE.

If it be true that the Turkish Ambassador telegraphed the whole of Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool deliverance to the Yildiz Kiosk (Kisk for the Star), Abdul Hamid will probably have noticed that not once throughout the speech is he referred to as the "Great Assassin" or the "Assassin on the throne of Constantinople." Mr. Gladstone, it seems, reserves those descriptions for epistolary purposes, and even there they are becoming tiresome. The relative moderation of the language employed by him yesterday afternoon is generally admitted by those who cannot agree with the particular measures he recommended. The resolution moved by him expressed a hope that her Majesty's Ministers, realizing the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians are placed, will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection, and assuring Ministers that they may rely on the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool in whatever steps they may feel it necessary to take for that purpose. They stood, he said, on a higher platform than that of party. On this occasion it was a duty to renounce all party sympathies and recollections, and he found that a duty easy to perform. He had a strong belief that the present deplorable situation, to whomsoever it might be due, was not due to the act or default of the British Government.

NOT AGAINST MAHOMEDANS.

The Non-comformist divines will, we may hope, profit by what Mr. Gladstone said respecting the humanitarian nature of the agitation. "This is no crusade against Mahomedanism. This is no declaration of altered policy or sentiment as regards our Mahomedan fellow-subjects in India. Nay, more, I will say it is no declaration of universal condemnation of the Mahomedans of the Turkish Empire. On the contrary, amid the dismal and heart-rending reports of which we have had to read and hear so much, one of the rare touches of comfort and relief has been when we have seen that, in spite of the perpetration of massacre by the agents of Government, in spite of the countenance given to massacre by the highest authority, yet there have been good and generous Mahomedans who have resisted these misdeeds to the uttermost of their power, and who have established for themselves a claim to our sympathy and our admiration. Although it is true that those persons are Christians on whose behalf we move, I confidently affirm—and you will back me in the affirmation—that if, instead of being Christians, they were themselves Mahomedans, Hindus, Buddhists, Confucians—call them what you like—they would have precisely the same claims upon our support, and the motives which brought us here to-day would be incumbent upon us with the same force and with the same sacredness that we recognize at the present moment." Mr. Gladstone's next point was that the discouraging attitude and tone of several of the Continental Governments on this question should not be too hastily assumed to be faithfully representative of the people whom they governed. But his spirited letter to M. Leubet, of the *Figaro*, has not stirred up the French people in spite of the support so curiously given to it by M. Rochefort, and although in Germany there is a certain amount of feeling on behalf of the Armenians, those who have ventured to raise their voices in unison with those of the British people are severely censured by the official journals, while everyone accquainted with the subject knows that the Imperial Government treats all such expressions of opinion with supreme contempt. Mr. Gladstone passed on to urge that the crisis had now arrived at a point at which it had become necessary to strengthen the hands of the Executive by an expression of the national will, such as was very firmly, and yet cautiously, expressed in the resolution he proposed. They wanted the Government to take every step that was possible, consistently with reason, to put an end to these evils. Neither prudence, nor duty, in his opinion, require that we should go to war with united Europe, or plunge Europe into a state of war. But he denies that that meant that this country should forego her own right of ultimate judgment on her duties, her own powers and principles, and make herself a slave, dragged at the chariot wheels of other Powers.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

We have an independent part to play, such as we had often played before. He contended that England has a just title, according to the law of nations, to threaten the Sultan with coercion on the persistent breach of his special treaty obligations to this country. Supposing every effort to obtain direct co-operation from any other European Power failed, we might recall our Ambassador from Constantinople and dismiss the Turkish Minister from London. Mr. Gladstone maintains that by doing this we should be withdrawing our "countenance" and escaping responsibility—a theory which the *Times* considers curious. If after breaking off diplomatic relations we have unhappily to come to the point of sole action, this country ought, Mr. Gladstone thinks, to disclaim in the most binding way any intention of gaining individual advantage. It was said that such steps as he was suggesting would mean a European war. He did not believe it; he did not believe that Europe, or any part of Europe, would make war to insure the continuance of those massacres. But in his judgment it would be far better to run the risk, which he believed to be no risk at all, of having to recede than to continue in the present state of things, in which we were, in effect, co-operators with the Sultan.

THREATEN COERCION; BUT NO WAR.

These words are interpreted by those who do not go with Mr. Gladstone in all he demands as recommending that we should threaten to coerce the Turk, while the Turk and everybody else know that, when we come in sight of war, we should withdraw. That is described as both a dangerous and cowardly policy. Mr. Gladstone's conclusion is held to be the more remarkable because in an earlier part of his speech he explains that the resolution to which he spoke must be interpreted by the rules of common sense. Prudence, he admitted, neither requires nor permits, nor does duty require or permit, that for the sake of the Armenians England should go to war with united Europe, or should take measures which would plunge Europe into war. This proposition, the *Times* believes, the nation has taken to heart. "It is gratifying," adds that journal, "to find that it commands the approbation of Mr. Gladstone, but we have no hesitation in stating our conviction that it is wholly incompatible with the hypothetical policy he supports. We know on the highest authority that at least two of the Great Powers will not tolerate the coercion of Turkey. The whole purport of Mr. Gladstone's speech is that Turkey ought to be coerced, and that we should run the risk of threatening to coerce her. The contradiction between the policy laid down by the late Prince Lobanoff and the policy laid down by Mr. Gladstone is obvious.

THE CZAR AND THE SITUATION.

Those who have based such high hopes on the situation clearing when the Czar arrived in this country, still cling to the belief that something important will come of the Imperial visit to the Highlands. The fact that his Majesty, whose first few days in this country have, I regret to say, been accompanied by the most inhospitable of weathers, is not attended by his confidential advisers, and that, at his own desire, his sojourn at Balmoral is being treated as entirely of a private and domestic character, do not count with a certain class of emotional publicists. The last named are actually appealing to the Prince of Wales by name to take the matter in hand, an interference with the prerogatives of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that his Royal Highness is not at all likely to be guilty of. Still, as the *Times*, which with needless elaborateness dwells on the personal nature of Nicholas II.'s stay in Scotland, points out, even a purely family visit of this kind may not be entirely devoid of political results of an indirect character. "In the intimate daily intercourse of domestic life innumerable opportunities present themselves for any confidential exchanges of views and sentiments that may be desired. Prejudices may be obliterated or softened in such meetings, perhaps, even more quickly and more effectively than at gatherings of a less informal order, and the removal or the mitigation of prejudices, where they happen to have grown up, is no unimportant step to the maintenance of good relations and to their future improvement."

It was not very promising that on the day of his Majesty's landing at Leith the tone of the Russian Press should be more strongly anti-English than ever. One would have thought that ordinary good taste would have suggested a temporary respite. However, it is satisfactory to notice a slight improvement in the *Novoe Vremya's* latest utterances. That well known Russian journal, referring to Lord Salisbury's presence at Balmoral during the Czar's visit, says:—"Certainly nobody here desires to raise a systematic opposition to every attempt at a *rapprochement* between Russia and Great Britain. But the bitter experience of many a long year has taught the Russians that such a *rapprochement* is extremely difficult to reconcile with their own national interests. If the British Government could prove the contrary, not by words but by actions, everybody in Russia would sincerely hail so complete a change, but at present we see no indication of anything of the kind." Perhaps the *Novoe Vremya* may not have to wait much longer for an indication. An interesting rumour comes from Vienna—that city famous for rumours. The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* publishes an account by a correspondent of a conversation with a Russian statesman, who asserted that the real object of the journey of the Russian Emperor was to "restore disunited Europe," with a special eye to the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Europe cannot disagree on the question, as that would only serve the interests of Great Britain. The Emperor is said by the Russian statesman to have been highly pleased with his stay in Vienna, but his visit to France will be the "crowning of the edifice."

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

Engrossing as is the Turkish question it has not prevented the people of these isles from showing the gratitude all feel that their revered beloved sovereign should have been spared to reign over them for a longer period than any of her predecessors. The fact that by the Queen's desire the public rejoicings have been postponed until 1897 has not—it could not—prevent certain manifestations of loyalty on this remarkable occasion, and while every newspaper in the kingdom has published articles on the joyful event, many spontaneous messages of congratulation poured in upon her Majesty at Balmoral on Wednesday, while at concerts and other public gatherings held the same day there were enthusiastic demonstrations of goodwill towards the occupant of the throne. But more gratifying than these and other similar exhibitions of affection at home are the intelligence we receive as to the pleasure aroused by this great historical event. The graceful and happy speech delivered by the Earl of Elgin at Simla on the 23rd has been telegraphed Home, and has given the liveliest satisfaction. It was, as the *Westminster Gazette* describes it, admirable. "The Viceroy's reference to the loneliness of the Queen when the counsellors of her youth were taken from her must," that journal feelingly adds, "touch all hearts." *Apropos* of his Excellency's moving allusion it is interesting to observe that of the members of the hereditary chamber who were peers of the realm at the time of the Queen's accession only two survived, the Earl of Darnley and Earl Nelson, and they were minors at the time. No member of her original Privy Council is living to-day, and only about half-a-dozen including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Villiers, who sat in her first House of Commons. We are also reminded that she has outlived half-a-score of Prime Ministers, thirteen Lord Chancellors, Six Speakers of the House of Commons, five Archbishops of Canterbury, six Archbishops of York, four Bishops of London, and, as the *Daily Telegraph* somewhat quaintly says, "she has outlived every member of the Jockey Club and every Master of Foxhounds that flourished in 1837."

From distant Melbourne we learn that the Bishop of that diocese, speaking at the diocesan festival of Ballarat, eulogized the long and glorious reign of the Queen. He stated that at the Queen's accession there were only five Colonial Bishops, whereas now there were 87. He declared himself confident that whenever it was required the colonies would rally round the grand old Motherland, and fight for her with their last drop of blood. A very pleasing incident is that reported this morning from Ottawa. An incidental reference made by a speaker in the Dominion House of Commons to the length of her Majesty's reign led one member to strike up "God save the Queen," in which both sides of the House heartily joined. Three rousing cheers it is added were then given for her Majesty. The Queen, if we may judge from what appears in the Court Circular, had hardly been prepared for such widespread tokens of loyalty as were displayed two days ago, which doubtless made them all the more welcome. Says the Court Circular:—"Though the Queen had expressed a wish that no public recognition of the length of her reign should take place till June next, she is deeply touched and gratified by the immense number of congratulatory telegrams which she received yesterday from all ranks of her subjects throughout her Empire." In all the articles that have been printed stress is laid upon the conscientious devotion with which during almost 60 years the Queen has discharged her public functions and upon the elevated tone of her Court. The *Times*, summing up the leading events of her memorable rule, says it has been distinguished not alone by an immense accumulation of capital, by a corresponding increase in the quantity and effectiveness of the instruments of production, and by a distinct rise in the standard of comfort among the working classes, but by the general spread of education and intelligence, by a heightened feeling of duty and responsibility in all ranks, by the discredit into which the vices of sensuality have fallen, and by the resolute efforts of the Church and, indeed, of all religious bodies to enlarge these conquests and to make them permament. It concludes:—"It will, indeed, be fortunate and honourable for the English race if the next sixty years of our national history can bear comparison with the sixty years now closing, in true progress, moral as well as material.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

In its issue of yesterday, the *Times* alone, I believe, of all its contemporaries, made an announcement, which, though it is not calculated to shake the British Empire to its foundations, will excite no small amount of interest in every part of her Majesty's extended dominions, and not least of all in India. The announcement referred to reads as follows:—"It is stated that Sir Somers Vine has resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of the Imperial Institue in order to be associated with a large commercial enterprise in the colonies. He was nominated by the Prince of Wales to the office he is vacating, just previous to the formation of the Institute ten years ago." I have reason to believe that the *Times* has been correctly informed. Those, indeed, who are at all behind the scenes will not be much surprised that Sir Somers Vine is severing his connection with the Imperial Institute for which in his own way he has worked very laboriously. Many will doubtless see in his resignation a confession that the Imperial Institute has failed in its objects as hitherto carried out, and I shall not be greatly astonished if as one result of Sir Somers Vine's disappearance from the scene its managers do not seriously reconsider the position with reference to the particular part of the Institute's operations that has met with such strong condemnation in various quarters. I refer of course to, what is sometimes described in it must be admitted rather exaggerated language, the music hall element. The present moment when the thoughts of Queen Victoria's subjects are centred upon her long and glorious reign may seem in opportune for the purpose suggested, but the problem to be faced is a very serious one. From a pecuniary point of view the most profitable, I might almost say, the only profitable attractions are those for which, as the public understand, Sir Somers Vine is primarily responsible. As it is, the Imperial Institute with such an enormous establishment to maintain has a hard struggle, and if it is to continue in existence the entertainments, &c., cannot possibly be abolished unless other permanent sources of income are forthcoming. And how are the additional funds to be procured? In the present state of the Australasian Colonies he would be a bold man who expected a great increase of support from that division of the Empire. India has already subscribed very handsomely, and until the Institute has outlived its past, it is doubtful if a general appeal in England would meet with an encouraging response. There are of course the millionaires, but I am afraid they are past praying for. They are such an unimaginative lot. Apparently the only other alternative is an adequate grant from the public funds which I know some men of light and leading still think might be obtained if the Institute could be made to more completely fulfil the excellent aspirations of its founders and to show better results.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. E. C. Warner, late H.M. 20th Hussars, Ben. Ret.; Col. G. C. Thomson, Ben. Ret.; Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth; Major-Gen. F. L. Alexander; Mr. H. T. Rivaz; Rt. Hon. G. Denman; Sir J. E. Erichsen; Princess Olga of Montenegro; and Lady Vaux.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Carthage, Commander M. De Horne, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, with the mails of the 25th ultimo. The Carthage left Brindisi on Monday, the 28th ultimo, at 7 a.m., eight hours late, through heavy weather in the English Channel and the partial destruction of a French railway bridge causing the mails to be sent via Lyons. The mail steamer was again delayed for thirteen hours in the Suez Canal owing to an accident to a dredger. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arthur, Mr J
Annan, Mr W C
Anderson, Surg-Major
Ackworth, Mrs G
Ballantyne, Mr J
Brass, Mr A J
Bruce, Mr C W
Burgess, Rev R
Badcock, Lieut and Mrs
Burney, Col
Browne, Lieut
Byers, Miss
Barclay, Mrs
Baker, Mr and Mrs
Cleaver, Mr A L
Clarke, Mr H O
Campbell, Mr D F
Croxford, Mr S H
Colegrave, Miss
Claridge, Mr G
Chandhuri, Mr P
Critchley, Mrs
Drakeford, Mr
Dobbin, Mr
Donaldson's, Mrs infant
Dalton, Mr J L
Dundas, Mr
Evans, Mr
Fullerton, Surg-Capt, Mrs and infant
Falconer, Mrs
Graves, Mrs A S P
Gunny, Moosa Hajee
Hall, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr
Hunter, Mrs
Hatten, Mr, Mrs & 2 children
Hutchinson, Lieut-Col
Hunter, Miss
Hutchinson, Miss
Hutchinson, Mr J H
King, Lieut
Johnson, Mrs Ross, and 2 infants
James, Mr A
King, Mr W
Kermack, Mr
Last, Mr and Mrs A W
Laidlaw, Mr A
Landon, Miss
Lall, Mrs P
Lawford, Col
Lee, Miss
Melhuish, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
McDougall, Mr and Mrs
McGregor, Mrs, and 3 children
Moran, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Moffat, Mr J S
Mamme, Mr E C
Miller, Mr P J
Mansen, Mr
Macdonald, Mr
McKay, Mr
Middleman, Mr
Miller, Mr H
Medcraft, Miss
Macfadyen, Mr D
Maley, Mr and Mrs O
Nicholas, Mr
Osborne, Mrs W O
O'Neil, Mrs
Potter, 2 Misses
Pinney, Mr J C D
Prickett, Col
Price, Mr G T
Park, Mr
Pennycook, Mr
Powell, Mr and Mrs
Pisani, Capt & Mrs, child and infant
Royse, Miss
Sharp, Mrs F
Sheppard, Mrs
Shand, Mrs
Tebbs, Mr P R
Thomas, Mr R G D
Tomkinson, Mr O
Vanderzie, Mr
Ward, Mr and Mrs A W, and infant
Wakeman, Mr A W
Willis, Miss
Williamson, Mrs G A
Wilkin, Mr
Wooster, Mr and Mrs
Young, Lieut H G
Young, Mr P R
Young, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Apear, Mr and Mrs
Agnew, Capt
Abid, Mr
Anderson, Mr
Bellew, Mr
Butler, Mr A L
Boxwell, Mr
Bell, Mr W
Baines, Mr R C
Bowles, Mr and Mrs
Coldstream, Lieut X
Criper, Mr W R
Cowling, Mr J
Cowans, Mr E A
Coode, Mr
Dennys, Mr E A
Dallinger, Mr P G
Black, Mr A H
Dundas, Mr
Daly, Mr F C
Derham, Capt
Emery, Mr
Fasken, Mr
Foster, Capt
Ferguson, Mr
Farquhar, Mr
Giles, Mr A H
Gleasa, Mr
Geoghegan, Mr
Gunsberg, Baron
Hamilton, Mr
Hall, Capt Lewis
Hildebrand, Mrs
Hewetson, Mr
Kennedy, Mr, Mrs and infant
Lauder, Mr and Mrs Dick
Lyle, Mr
Mullane, Surg and Mrs
Maxwell, Capt W L
Moseley, Mr R K
Moon, Capt
Murray, Mr Victor
Maw, Mr W H
Mills, Mr
Macdonald, Mr R G
Miller, Mr E T
Mirman, Mr G
Neill, Dr
Napier, Mr
Pain, Mrs Stuart
Pollock, Major T O
Parker, Mr Swan
Parker, Mr
Protheroe, Mr
Reed, Capt H L
Robinson, Lieut-Col
Reed, Mr J
Spring, Rev H C
Synge, Miss
Scott, Mr C J
Shinwell, Mr
Sawail Mahomed
Thomson, Surg-Col
Traill, Mr H F
Whitney, Mr F
Withall, Mrs
Weir, Mr and Mrs
Weir, Miss
Wrottesley, Capt

FROM PORT SAID.

Durst, Mr
Robinson, Mr Jas
Luneberg, Mr
Hall, Mr Geo

FROM ISMAILIA.—Dilla, Mr J A
FROM ADEN.—Hopkins, Mr R H

BICYCLE SPORTS: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To encourage bicycling, which is taking a hold here, I beg to propose that a Gymkhana meeting be held at the back of the Marine Lines, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst. I would suggest that no prizes be given, that post entries be allowed, and that all entries be free just as at the mud sports. All other sports will be finished by the 24th inst. Events could be numerous, as a mile race takes a very short time, and competitors could be in readiness and events follow each other rapidly. There might be events for all bicycles and all comers; for pneumatics only; for cushion tyres only; for Europeans only; for Volunteers only; for Parsees only; for Hindus only; for all soldiers, and so on. To give variety serpentine, postilion, egg and spoon races could also be held. Ladies should not be forgotten both in races exclusively for ladies and in nominations. The Volunteer Cycling Club would no doubt help. If it serve no other purpose, it will bring bicyclists together and be a commencement. Later on prizes may be offered. Will a few energetic men and ladies organise a meeting for the 24th? The track will be marked out, and perhaps the Bombay Gymkhana would allow the ropes to remain after the mounted sports are finished. I would advocate a variety of competitions rather than all races pure and simple.—Yours, &c.,

S.

A SILVER SLIDING SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by an extract in the *Pioneer Mail* just received that the *Bombay Gazette* advocates the imposition of a duty on silver on a sliding scale so as to raise the value of the rupee. So long ago as August 1892, I urged the desirability of the imposition of a sliding scale duty on all silver imported into India and at the time published a small pamphlet on the subject. (I find from my post-book that a copy of the pamphlet was sent you at the time.) Since then I have had no reason to doubt the wisdom of the course advocated, and what I stated in the pamphlet as the effect of imported bar silver finding its way into the market, has proved true to a greater extent than I anticipated.

In 1892 I proposed the imposition of a fluctuating duty so regulated as to bring the value of silver in India up to 47 pence per ounce, *i.e.*, a one shilling and sixpenny rupee, the duty to be levied being the difference between the price of silver in London, and 47 pence an ounce. I fear, however, that this (47 pence an ounce) would be too high a figure to adopt now, at any rate as a beginning, though it might be reached later on In the pamphlet I stated the price should be fixed by the price silver was in London on the day before the consignment was landed in India. Since then it has been brought to my notice that under certain circumstances this might be a hardship on the importer of silver. For instance, if a person bought silver in London on the 1st of October, and that by the time he had got it to India, say 21st October, the price had fallen in the London market, he would have to pay higher duty than he anticipated when he made the purchase. On the other hand, if the price had risen, he would have to pay less. As, however, it is desirable to eliminate as far as possible all uncertainty, I now think it would be better if the duty were fixed by the difference between a certain price and the price silver was in London on the day of shipment, *i.e.*, the date of the bill-of-lading, or perhaps better still, by the price silver was in Lndon twenty-one days before the date of Customs entry in India.

Here I assume that twenty-one days would fairly represent the average time taken to transfer silver from London to India. This method would also have the advantage of fixing the duty for silver shipped from ports other than London, say from China. To make this clearer, say silver was entered for Customs duty in Bombay on the 21st of any month, then the duty would be calculated by the price silver was in London on the 1st of that month.

I find I have a few copies of the pamphlet still by me and beg to enclose one for reference.—Yours, &c.,

J. DAVIS,
Surgeon-Major-General, A.M.S. (Retired)
22, Merton Road, Southsea, Hants.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR POONA CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA OCT. 12.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, was held in the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. The following members of Council were present:—The Hon. Mr. H. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. John Nugent, I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Herbert Batty, M.A., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth; the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Novrojee Nasarvanjee Wadia, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. Abdalla Meherally Dharamsi, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort; and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E. The absentees were Mr. Mehta, the chief of Kurunwad, Mr. Mclean, Sir Desa, of Shirshanji, Mr. Crowe, and Mr. Alibhaksan. The questions and answers included the following:—

THE MAHOMEDAN BURYING-GROUND AT AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked: (1) Under what authority did the Collecter of Ahmedabad write to the Kazi of that place that he would not allow any intramural burials, and under what powers did the Municipality in 1895 issue the notice prohibiting the burial of Mahomedan Pirs and others in mausoleums and other private burial grounds within the city walls?

Mr. Birdwood replied: Government understand that the collector acted under the general authority vested in the head of a district of preventing what appeared to him insanitary proceedings. The Government cannot undertake to explaint the action of the Municipality.

INSOLVENCY FEES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Setalvad asked: (3.) What is the result of the communication that this Government had with the Government of India about the question of giving early effect to the recommendation made by the Finance Committee in 1886 to put the Clerk of the Insolvency Court on a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month, and credit all fees in excess of that sum to Government?

Mr. Birdwood said the Government are awaiting reply to their communication to the Government of India on the subject.

NON-OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS.

10 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state what attempts were made and with what result to give effect to the following assurance given by this Government in the year 1882:—

"But he (the Governor-in-Council) would now as sure the Government of India that whenever such a course is practicable and any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring the post upon a non-official. He is fully prepared to concur with the Governor-General-in-Council in regarding, merely as a temporary arrangement the proposals that the Collector should continue as a rule to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees. That arrangement will cease at once as soon as properly qualified private gentlemen can be found and induced to accept the office, and the Governor-in-Council trusts that the experiment which, he hopes soon to make in this direction, will prove so successful as to justify the adoption of the measure."

(Paragraph 5, letter No. 4141 of 27th October 1882, from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.)

(*b*). Do not Government find it possible to find non-official persons fit and willing to serve as Presidents in important towns like Surat, Broach, Thana, etc.? Were any attempts to secure such persons in such places made during the last five years and with what result? If not, will Government be pleased to now move in that direction? (*c*) Are there non-official Presidents in any of the District and Taluka Local Boards? Have any, and if so, what attempts been made to secure for some of these bodies non-official Presidents? If not, will Government be pleased to now move in that direction? (*d*) In what Municipalities and District Local Boards presided over by official Presidents are there non-official Vice-

attention of the honourable member to the replies question No. 11 put by Honourable Mr. Setalvad, and question No. 4 by the Honourable Mr. Khare.

SEPARATING JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Setalvad asked : 12 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of a Judge of the Bombay High Court, a Distrtct Judge, a Revenue Officer, and two experienced and competent native lawyers to consider the feasibility of separating judicial from executive functions and for the purpose of formulating a scheme to carry out this reform ? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to separate judicial and executive functions by way of trial at least in one district in each division of the Presidency pending the disposal of the larger question more or less on the lines suggested by the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta at the meeting of the Council on the 27th July 1893, that is, by increasing the number of Suberdinate Judges in a district by one or two and distributing the whole civil and criminal work of the district between them and reducing the number of Mamlatdars by a corresponding number and entrusting them only with the Revenue work by a re-organisation of the talukas in the district ?

Mr. Birdwood said : In the absence of evidence proving that the present system of criminal administration is not suited to the circumstances of the mofussil of this presidency or that public enquiry by committee would be likely to add to the information already available or be otherwise attended with any advantage Government are not prepared to adopt members' suggestion. The answer to (B) is : the question whether administration of criminal justice can be concentrated more completely. In the hands of purely Judicial officers is likely before long to come up for consideration of Governments but they are not now prepared to adopt either of suggestions of the honourable member

FOREST SURVEYS AT SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:(*a*)—Is Government aware of the fact that in the year 1886 Survey Nos. 51, 52 in the village of Belati in Sholapur taluka in the Sholapur district were acquired for forest purposes from the mortgagee of those numbers by an arrangement with him that he should not pay an instalment of the land revenue due on those lands, and that on his failure to pay that instalment, the land should be forfeited to Government under Section 56 of the Land Revenue Code, and that other land should be given to him instead ? (*b*)—Is it a fact that the village officers were ordered not to take the instalment of land revenue from the said mortgagee and not to issue any notice to him for that instalment ? (*c*)—Are such arrangements with mortgagees, which have the effect of divesting the mortgagors also of their interests, consonant with the intentions and regulations of Government and is such a procedure acceptable to Government ? (*d*)—Are Government aware that the Bombay High Court have held that the act of the mortgagee amounted to a fraud upon the mortgagor ? (*Vide* P. J. for 1895, p. 553). (*e*)—If the conduct of the officers concerned in this acquisition such as can be approved of by Government ? (*f*)—If not, have Government already taken or will Government now take any notice of such conduct with a view that it may be not repeated again ? (*g*)—Will Government place the whole of the correspondence between the various offices concerned in this acquisition on the Table ?

Mr. Nugent in reply said . The facts of the case are substantially as stated in the judgment of the High Court quoted in clause (*d*) of the question. When Government require land they generally prefer to acquire it by negotiation direct with the owner when such a course is feasible rather than by applying the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. In this case the Khatedar was absent and believed to have lost or abandoned all title to the land. Government have no reason to believe that the conduct of their officers was in any way blameworthy or characterised by want of consideration for the interests of the mortgagor, which as now been made clear by the judgment of the High Court are capable of vindication, if injuriously affected by fraud on the part of the mortgagee.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked : (2). Is it true that there are liquor-shops in every corner of the Presidency but there are no equal facilities for people to get the mild beverage, toddy, and that people are thus forced to resort to the obnoxious liquor ? Will Government be pleased to make toddy more available to people by freely granting licenses for the tapping and sale of toddy ?

Mr. Nugent said : The statement contained in the first question of the honorable member is not a correct representation of facts. The number of liquor-shops and facilities for obtaining toddy are adopted with great care to the requirements of consumers. Government have not any present intention of altering the system, in which licenses for Tapping and sale of toddy are granted.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.

Mr. Khare asked : 5 (*a*) Have Government received any reports from district Collectors especially those of Dharwar, Bijapur, and Sholapur districts recommending relief to the ryots in the shape of remission of assessment or postponement of its collection, in view of want of rain from which those districts have suffered ? (*b*) If any such reports have been received, what steps have Government taken to carry out those recommendations ?

Mr. Nugent said : No reports of the nature referred to by honourable member have been received by Government.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik asked : (4). In view of the apprehensions entertained in all parts of this Presidency about a scarcity due to scanty or unseasonable rainfall, are Government in a position to give assurances as to the measures that are contemplated for the relief of distress before the crisis actually comes on ?

Mr. Nugent said: Question of honourable member is sufficiently answered in reply to clause 2 of question No. 1 B put by Mr. Wadia. The famine code contains full directions respecting precautions which should be observed when scarcity is threatened as well regarding measures to be taken for relief of sufferers when famine has actually arisen. The reports received by Government show that officers in charge of threatened districts prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

COUNTRY TOBACCO DEALERS.

Mr. Javerilal asked : (7). Having regard to the grievances of dealers in country tobacco in Bombay brought to light in their memorials and petitions to Government, and remembering that the trade in country tobacco has greatly developed during the last forty years, do Government contemplate an early amendment of the Tobacco Act (Act IV. of 1857) ?

Mr. Nugent said : Proposals relating to amendment of tobacco act are under the consideration of Government.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked : (1). Following the example of the Government of India, which, by its Resolution, Accounts and Finance department, No. 2858-A., dated 7th July 1893 (*vide Bombay Government Gazette*, 1893, Part I, page 600), has placed on sale at Government Central Press, Calcutta, full details of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure in the Civil, Military, and Public Works departments, will this Government be pleased to keep for sale the detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure of the various departments under its charge ?

Mr. Nugent replied : The requisite arrengements will be made.

GRIEVANCES OF KANARA CULTIVATORS.

Mr. Javerilal asked : Has the attention of Government been called to the fact that in the talukas of Sirsi and Yellapur in the Kanara District garden cultivation requires for purposes of manure large supplies of fresh leaves which it has been customary for garden owners to obtain free of charge from the neighbouring forest and that the Revenue Settlement Officers after due inquiry have affirmed this right when fixing maximum rates of assessment in recent settlement operations ? Are Government aware of the complaints of these garden owners and landholders that not withstanding this recognition of their right to the use of leaves by the Revenue Settlement officers, the Forest Department is harassing them by dragging them into courts and getting them punished for cutting sopu leaves from the neighbouring forests ? What steps have Government taken or intend taking with a view to remedying these complaints. Mr. Nugent replied : A memorial on the subjects referred to has been received from certain land- solders and garden proprietors in the Sirti and Yellapur talukas of the Kanara District and is receiving attention from Government.

STATISTICS AS TO THE CROPS.

Mr. Navroji N. Wadia asked : (*a*) Would Government be pleased to state as far as information is available as to—(1) condition of crops in each of the districts ; (2) probable percentage of yield in cotton, grain, and seed in each of the districts in comparison with ordinary years ? (*b*) Do Government anticipate in any district a famine, if so, in which ? (*c*) What steps, if any, are being organized for relief ? If the information asked for above is not available or fully available, would Government be pleased to state what they know up to the present time and promise that the remainder will be published as early as possible, but not later than the end of the present month ?

Mr. Nugent replied (1) Up to the present the information available regarding the crops in the various districts consists of the weekly season reports published in the " Government Gazette," and the monthly rainfall report, of which the September number will be published in the next week's Gazette. The last two weekly reports are laid on the table. In view of the abnormal state of the season Government are calling for special reports from the Collectors. *a* (2) The forecasts published by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture will contain the information specified in the question respecting cotton and oil seeds. Respecting food grains detailed forecasts of yield are not prepared ; but information on the subject is contained in the reports referred to in the answer to (1). (*b*) It is stll too early in the season for any reliable anticipation to be formed as to the occurrence of famine, which would certainly be averted by the abundant fall of rain before the close of the present month. Government, however, are fully apprised by the District officers of the existing situation. Government have for some time past been watching the progress of the season with the greatest care and are fully alive to the possibilities of scarcity. (*c*) The measnres prescribed under the Famine Code which has secently undergone careful revision are being taken. The necessity for starting relief works has not yet arisen in any district. The above answers render it unnecessary to reply separately to the last clause of the honurable member's question.

In reply to Mr. Tilak in the same subject Mr. Nugent said :—The honorable member's quest on appears to be sufficiently answered in the replies given to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Wadia. Government have no information as to the accumulated stores of grain in the various districts. The Famine Code contains explicit directions regarding the suspension of revenue instalments, which will be put in force as soon as occasion arises.

THE INFANTICIDE BILL.

A bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for for the prevention of the murder of female infants), was introduced by Mr. Birdwood and read a first time.

CLOSING A SCHOOL.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked : (*a*) How far from Tarbhan is the village to which the Tarbhan School has been transferred, and what is the number of pupils attending the school there ? (*b*) What was the nature of and to whom were the warnings given about improving the attendance of Kaliparaj children at the Tarbhan School ? Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table copies of the warnings thus given ? (*c*) What provision has been made for the education of the 63 children at Tarbhan that were attending the school at that place at the time it was closed ? If no such provision is made, will Government be pleased to direct it to be made for the benefit of the children of the 60 cess payers (58 Ujiparaj and 2 Kaliparaj) of the village.

His Excellency the President : (*a* & *b*) As to distance I refer the honourable member to the Statement No. 1 for the Northern Division laid on the Council Table on the 17th August last. The information as to attendance and warnings as been called for. (*c*) No provision was made, but the people of Tarbhan, whose population numbers 812, of whom 402 are Kaliparaj, have agreed that 25 Kaliparaj children shall attend if the school is re-established, and the Taluka Board with which rests the power to close and open schools has arranged to re-open the schools at Tarbhan as soon as funds permit, which will probably be in a short time.

TALATIS GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Setalvad asked : Is it true that numerous petitions from the talatis in the Northern Division for an improvement of their salaries and pensions have been addressed to the Commissioner, N. D. ? Will Government be plessed to call for these petitions and favourably consider them ?

Mr. Nugent replied : Government are not aware that petitions on the subject adverted to in the question have been addressed to the Commissioner by the talatis in the Northern Division. It is not the practice for Government to call for petitions addressed to their officers.

COURTS IN SIND.

Mr. Setalvad : What measures have Government decided to adopt for bringing the Mamlatdars' Courts in Sind under some superintending and revisional jurisdiction ? (Question No. 3 put at the meeting of 15th January, 1896.)

Mr. Birdwood replied : Government are advised that the Mamlatdars' Courts in Sind can only be brought under superintending and revisional jurisdiction by legislation, the advisability of which is now under consideration.

TODDY LICENSES.

Mr. Setalvad : Is it true that in Bandora, Vesava, and other parts of Salsette no licenses for toddy-shops are granted, but only booth licences for a limited number of trees are given only to owners of toddy trees ? If so, are Government aware that the result of this system is that people, owing to toddy not being available, are forced to take liquor ? Will Government be pleased to order licenses to be given for the sale of toddy in the towns above mentioned ?

Mr. Nugent said : Information regarding the system upon which licenses are granted for disposal of toddy in the places mentioned in the question, is to be found in the published report of the administration of the Abkari Department for 1894-95. Government are not aware that the result stated in the questiou has followed from the adoption of the system described in the report, and do not contemplate making any alteration in that system.

RAILWAY POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Ragunath : Will Government be pleased to place before the Council an abstract showing the strength of the Police employed and the expenses incurred annually for them on the railway lines passing through the Southern Maratha Country States ?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood : The honourable member is referred to the reports on the working of the police on the several Railways in this Presidency for the year 1895, which have been published at the Government Central Press during the current year.

MUNICIPAL REFUNDS.

The Hon. Mr. Yajnik : Are Government aware that the model refund rules drafted by the Legal Remembrancer under Section 32 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act (Act II of 1884) and forwarded with Government Resolution, No. 3 of 2nd January, 1890, General Department, have not yet been adopted by the Municipality of Alibag, notwithstand- ing that Government Resolution No. 1936 of 15th May, 1890, enjoined on the said Municipality to revise their refund rules accordingly ?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood : The model rules referred to by the honourable member were suspended by Government in 1892 as they were not considered sufficiently liberal in the matter of refunds. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has decided not to publish model octroi rules pending the amendment of the District Municipal Acts. Government Resolution No. 1936, dated 15th May 1890, related to certain Municipalities in Sind and not to the Alibag Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Yajnik : Have Government noticed that the consequence of such inattention on the part of the aforesaid Municipality to the orders of Government has been that the existing rules, which are said to be unfair in principle and unworkable in practice, have remained in force during the past 14 years, without having at any time received the sanction of Government, with the result that they have made the actural payment of refunds impracticable ? For example, the octroi duty on rice in husk per khandi being two annas and refunds for Rs. 2 and over being alone payable, it requires, under the existing rule, 17 khandis of rice to be packed in a single package and marked or sealed by the Municipal officer and produced intact by the claimant before he shall be entitled to a refund ?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood : The matter is under enquiry.

The Hon. Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked : Following the example of the Government of India which, by its Resolution, Account and Finance Department, No. 2858-A, dated 7th July 1893 ("vide Bombay Government Gazette," 1893, Part I, page 600), has placed on sale at Government Central Press, Calcutta, full details of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure in the Civil Military, and Public Werks Deparments, will this be pleased to keep for sale ths detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure of the various departments under its charge ?

The Hon. Nugent replied : The requisite arrangements will he made.

Mr. Hon. Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked : In view of the impending danger of famine on account of the withholding of rain over a greather part of the Presidency, will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table or publish a statement giving full and detailed information regarding the rainfall, the areas in the different talukas and districts that are likely to be affected by want of sufficient rain, the condition of the present crops and the extent to which they have failed or are likely to fail, the accumulated store of grain in the said talukas and the districts available for use in time of need, and the measures that may have been contemplated by Government for giving relief in case of the occurrence of an actual famine ? And will Government be also pleased to continue to publish such statemente very fortnight until the necessity for such publication is over Does Government contemplate issuing orders to the district officers to grant suspensions of revenue in regard to the first instalment of land revenue which will shortly fall due in parts threatened with famine ?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied : The hon. member's question appears to be sufficiently answered in the replies given to question No. 1 put by the Hon. Mr. Wadia. Government have no information as to the accumulated stores of grain in the various districts. The Famine Code contains explicit directions regarding the suspension of revenue instalments, which will be put in force as soon as occasion arises.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak : Will Government be pleased to call for a statement showing (1) over what part of the Protected Forest in each village in the Siddapur, Yellapur, and Sirsi talukas of the Karwar district, the Forest Settlement Officers have recognised the villagers' rights of grazing, &c., and (2) in how many cases villagers have been criminally punished for cutting sopu (leaves) in such areas in the said talukas ?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent : In view of the enquiries now being made by Government into alleged grievances in regard to sopu, they do not think it necessary to call for information in the precise form suggested in the question.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia asked the following questions : (*a*) Would Government be pleased to state, as far as information is availiable, as to—(1) condition of crops in each of the districts ; (2) probable percentage of yield in cotton, grain, and seed in each of the districts in comparison with ordinary years ? (*b*) Do Government anticipate in any district a famine, if so, in which ? (*c*) What steps, if any, are being organized for relief ? If the information asked for above is not available or fully available, would Government be pleased to state what they know up to the present time, and promise that the remainder will be published as early as possible but not later than the end of the present month ?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied : *a* (1) Up to the present the information available regarding the crops in the various districts consists of the weekly season reports published in the *Government Gazette* and the monthly rainfall report, of which the September number will be published in the next week's *Gazette*. The last two weekly reports are laid on the table. In view of the abnormal state of the season Government are calling for special reports from the Collectors. a (2) The forecasts published by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture will contain information specified in the question respecting cotton and oil seeds. Respecting food grains, detailed forcasts of yield are not prepared ; but information on the subject is contained in the reports referred to in the answer to (1). (*b*) It is still too early in the season for any reliable anticipation to be formed as to the occurrence of famine, which would certainly be averted by the abundant fall of rain before the close of the present month. Government, however, are fully apprised by the District officers of the existing situation. Government have for some time past been watching the progress of the season with the greatest care and are fully alive to the possibilities of scarcity. (*c*) The measures prescribed under the Famine Code, which has recently undergone careful revision, are being taken. The necessity for starting relief works has not yet arisen in any district. The above answers render it unnecessary to reply separately to the last clause of the honourable member's question.

THE INFANTICIDE BILL.

In moving the Bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870, Mr. Birdwood said :—Your Excellency,—The Bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants) was published, under your Excellency's order, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 17th September last, and such publication is deemed, under Rule 22 of the recently amended Rules of the Council, to be the introduction of the Bill. The objects sought to be obtained by the proposed legistation are explained shortly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill, and it is necessary for me in moving the first reading of the Bill, to supplement that statement with only a very few remarks. The Act of 1870 was passed for the purpose of making better provision for prevention of the murder of female infants, an offence which at that time was believed to be commonly Committed in certain parts of British India ; and on the 21st December, 1870, the Bombay Government directed that measures for the prevention of infanticide should be taken under the Act in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts as regards the Karwa and Lewa Kunbis. In the following year, the Government of India confirmed certain Rules made by this Government under section 2 of the Act. These Rules provided, among other things, for the formation in each of those two Districts of an Infanticide Fund which was to consist of fees levied for the registration of births, deaths, betrothals, end marriages of members of the castes of Karwa and Lewa Kunbis residing in any portions of the Districts. A Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages was to be appointed by Government for each taluka, and it was competent to Government to appoint more than one Registrar. It was the duty of the Officer to collect the fees and to report immediately to the Collector or such officer as he might name all unregistered births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages which might come to his knowledge. On receiving the report of the death of a female child, he was to proceed immediately to the house where the death occurred in company with the village Police Patel or a Police Officer not below the grade of Head Constable. If these officer were satisfied that the death arose from natural causes, the registrar was Required to give a written permission to remove the body for burial or cremation. If either the Registrar or Police Officer entertained any doubt as to the cause of death, the matter was to be referred to the Police Officer to be dealt with according to law. The duties of Registrar were sometimes, performed by village accountants and sometimes, in alienated villages, by the Police Patels. In the Ahmedabad district, two special Registrars were appointed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month each, which was paid from the Infanticide Fund. The Rules of 1871 remained only a short time in force. In 1873 they were rescinded as regards the Karwa Kunbis, and were only continued in a modified form as regards Lewa Kunbis. Two years afterwurds the Act was put in abeyance in both the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. Indeed, Government had already in 1873 been able ro record with statisfactin that there was no necessity to continue the operation of the Rules in the stri gent form in which they had been at first issued ; and it is believed by many who are well acquainted with the circumstances of the two districts, that the particular crime at which the provisions of the Act of 1870 were directed is now happily unknown in these districts. While the Rules were in force, one of the decennial periods occurred during which marriages are celebrated in the castes of Karwa and Lewa Kunbis ; and the result was a large collection of fees for the marriages. The Infanticide Funds were thus at once started with a substantial sum to their credit ; and though some payments have been made from these funds from time to time for educational and other purposes, the greater part of these funds have accumulated at compound interest, being invested in Government securities, for the last twenty years, until they now amount to more than Rs. 70,000 ; and this sum must go on accumulating until some legal method can be devised for spending it. In 1889, indeed, certain rules, such as the Act contemplates, for limiting expenses on account of the celebration of marriages were made ; but these rules make no provision for any expenditure under the act ; and as the law stands the only way in which the Infanticide Fund can be spent is in carrying into effect the Rules made under the Act. As no establishments are now employed under the Registration Rules of 1871, and as no establishments are now required under those Ruler, which are no longer in force, it follows that only by fresh legislation can the funds be applied to any useful purpose. The Bill proposes that the funds shall be made even to the Local Boards of the two districts ; and obviously there is a good deal to be said in favour of this proposal ; for it is adopted, the funds could undoubtedly be spent on objects which would benefit the two communities which contributed the fees with the aid of which the funds were first constituted. But we have received memorials from certain members of those communities objecting to these proposals, and clearly due consideration must be given to these objections. I would propose, therefore, that if the Hon'ble Council agrees to the first reading of the Bill, it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report not only on the Bill itself, but also on any petitions that may be received in connection with it, say up to the end of the present year, and the Committee might be directed to submit their report on or before the 15th January next. This would give ample time for the consideration of all objections. I now move that the Bill be read a first time.

Several members criticised the Bill and its previsions to which the Hon. Mr. Birdwood briefly repiled, and the Council, after appointing a Select Committee and reading the Bill for the first tim e, adjourned.

AGRICULTURALISTS AND BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The undersigned members of the International Agricultural Congress at Budapest, desire to put on record, the following facts :—

(1) That during the three days debate, not one speaker has denied that the depression in Agriculture, results from the phenomenally low prices of all the products of Agriculture.

(2) That the connection between the currency and agrarian issues, has been almost unanimously affirmed by the representatives of Agriculture at this congress.

(3) That the great majority of the speakers, independently of their currency views, confirm the opinion of the leading agricultural authorities, that there is no over production in cereals ; and therefore the fall of prices cannot be referred to over-production.

(4) That every Gold Monometallist speaker, has admitted that Bimetallism would raise the price of agricultural produce.

(5) That no Gold Monometallist has used the argument, which used to prejudice the position of the Bimetallists, namely, that the restoration of Silver to legal tender is a device of indebted landowners, who wish to pay their creditors in a depreciated currency.

The undersigned are convinced that the existing crisis in Agriculture can be arrested by an international settlement of the currency question, and they therefore are of opinion, that it is the first duty of the various Governments to co-operate without delay so as to secure a settlement of the currency and exchange trouble.

(Sd). Alphonse Allard, Director, Central Agricultural Chamber, Belgium.
Arendt, Member, Prussian Diet.
Aschendorf, Secretary, German Bimetallic League.
Boutmy, Odessa, Russia.
Bauduin, President, Society of Agriculture Holland.
William Field, Member of Parliament.
Moreton Frewen, Ireland, Vice-President, Bimetallic League, Great Britain.
Count Hoonsbroch, Member of Diet.
Chevalier Hohenblum, Delegate, Austrian Chamber of Agriculture.
Von Kardorff, Member of Reichstag.
Count Karolyi, President, Hungarian Society of Agriculture.
Count Kolowrat, Austria.
Paul Mayer, Member of Reichstag.
Ploetz von Hollingon, Member of Reichstag.
F. Raeder, Deputy Farmers Associations, Denmark.
Leon Raffalovich, President, Bank of Commerce, St. Petersburg.
Roesike, Vice-President, Bunder Landwirth, Germany.
Henry Segnier, Editor, French Journal of Agiculture.
J. Schack Sommer, England.
Sydow Dobberphul, Berlin.
Count Schwerin, Member of Reichstag.
Count Szechenyi, Hungary.
Budapest, Sept. 20.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali, barrister-at-law, which sad event took place, at Karachi, on Sunday night. The deceased was the eldest son of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police. He had received very liberal education in England, and was called to the Bar in 1890. He was a most promsing Mahomedan counsel, and it is to be deeply regretted that he has been cut off so prematurely. Mir Sarfraz Ali was in the prime of young manhood, being only twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He was very popular among his wide circle of both European and Native friends, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him. By his genial disposition and suavity of manners, he had gained the love and affection of all with whom he came into contact. His services were often engaged in important cases in the Mofussil. In the dispute of the Khojas of Mahuva, in Bhavnagar, about some property, he was engaged by H. H. the Aga Khan. He conducted the case with marked ability. In the great Hyderabad jewel robbery case, in which some Nawabs of Hyderabad were charged with theft of jewellery, worth about seven lakhs of rupees, he was engaged to defend one of the accused. Only last year he ably defended a case at Bhavnagar, in which some Borahs were charged with murder. All the accused in that case were acquitted, and Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali was complimented by the judge on the able manner in which he conducted the case. He was a shrewd man of the world, and had inherited many of his father's intellectual attainments. The deceased was suffering from consumption for some time past. In 1894 he went on a long sea voyage, and journeyed to England and other countries of Europe. He returned from Europe in January 1895, the change having done him a world of good. About nine months back the symptoms of malady again showed themselves, and he was ordered to try a change at Karachi. He remained at Quetta, Hyderabad, and Karachi, and proposed to go to Australia in December next. All that best medical skill can do was done to spare his life, but he succumbed to the disease. The deceased was married in a nobleman's family at Gwalior, but the death of his wife, three years ago cast a gloom over his own life. He took greatly to heart the death of his wife, and now he himself has gathered among his forefathers. The greatest sympathy is felt for the Sardar in this sad bereavement. The Sardar left for Karachi only yesterday morning, on learning the news of the dangerous illness of his son, and only a few hours after he had left Bombay harbour, the news of the death was received here. A number of friends went to Walkeshwar to pay a visit of condolence to Mr. Mir Aun Ali, brother of the deceased, who is overpowered with grief.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

GYMKHANA A TEAM BEAT XIV BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The game that took place, yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by even a smaller crowd of spectators than on last Saturday. The enclosure was very poorly patronized, and there was a very narrow fringe of on-lookers round the ground. The Bombay Infantry, who hail from Deesa, went down before the A team of the Gymkhana, who scored a bloodless victory to the tune of four goals to *nil*. The Deesa men played very pluckily throughout, but were, however, outclassed from the start, and the ball was very rarely out of their quarters. It is, I believe, the first real match that they have ever played, and their sporting spirit deserves recognition for coming so far to take a part in the Bombay Tournament. They found too great a difference in the ground, which in some way accounts for their failure to score. The Deesa ground is an exceptionally smooth one, while, on the other hand, the Cooperage is distinctly the reverse. The Deesa men had not learnt the trick of stopping with their hands, and in many instances, owing to this, the ball escaped them. The Gymkhana shewed a marked improvement in their play, and their passing was all that could be desired. The game was a very fast one throughout, and though the bal for the greater period of play was kept in the visitors twenty-five I travelled back across the ground and very rapidly. The combination of the home team was excellent, and their play throughout showed real good training and form. The game was almost entirely confined to the forward division, as the backs except on a few occasions were rarely put to the test ; while the Gymkhana goalkeeper had a pleasant sinecure. Play began at 5 o'clock, the Fourteenth defending the Band stand goal. The Deesa men commenced the attack, Punjaub Singh having a good run down the ground, but the ball went into touch. Ellison shortly after secured, and a hot scrimmage took place in front of the Soldiers' goal, but their keeper saved the shot. Deesa then, again went through on the left, but their wing hitting too hard, the ball went out. When Fischer and Economo took charge and the former centreing very well, a shot a goal was taken but the ball went wide. Deesa took the ball away, but had a "kick" given against them which lost them the ground gained. Another melee was formed in their quarters their back hitting behind, Vines took the corner, but the Deesa men, however, took the ball away, Sergeant having a good run, but was pulled up by Fischer. Our local sprinter now got away, but nothing resulted, the ball travelling up and down till Railton had a chance, but lofted the ball over the net. From the bully the Deesa men took the ball into the Gymkhana twenty-five, when "stick" was given against the aggressors. After the penalty Bombay resumed the attack, and a goal appeared imminent, but Chochi saved very well. The Gymkhana were not to be denied, and bringing the ball back by some neat passing on the part of Vines. Hudson and Railton the latter put the ball through and scored the first goal for our local team. Another point was added very shortly after through the instrumentality of Economo, who from a neat run down of Vines, and a smart centre was, able to register a second goal. Another close attack upon the Deesa goal followed, but their back relieved the pressure by driving into touch. From the throw out Light secured and had a good attempt at scoring for his side, but the defence was too good. The Gymkhana after this assumed the aggressive and confined the Infantry in their own quarters. Shortly after the whistle sounded for half-time with no further addition to the score. When the ball was re-started the Bombay men pursued the same tactics and gave their opponents very few chances of getting away. They began to press the visiting team hotly, and their back division had all their work cut out for them in keeping their goal intact. The ball having been for a moment taken up the ground by Light and Punjaub Singh, Moore returned. Vines got in on the right wing and passed to Ellison, who forwarded to Economo, the result being a third goal for the Gymkhana. The game was now very fast, the Deesa men striving every nerve to break through, but the forward division of the Gymkhana kept them safely at bay. At the visitors got away, and for the first time in the game seriously menaced the Gymkhana goal, but the shot went wide of the mark. The Gymkhana after the ball was re-started retorted by rushing the ball down, and from the melee which took place in front of the Deesa goal another point was scored. Directly after this the whistle sounded for Noside and the score stood at four goals to *nil* in favour of the Gymkhana. For Deesa, the play of Lieutenants Light and Sergeant, and also that of Gurhan Singh and Bagwad Singh was specially noticeble. For the winning team Ellison, Vines, Hudson, Railton, and Economo did yeoman service, while on the other hand Green and Moore as backs never gave away a chance and steadily stopped any attack that was made. Stephens, too, did very well as rights half-back, and Thesiger was useful. The following were the teams :—

XIV BOMBAY INFANTRY. White.			GYMKHANA A TEAM. White and Orange Sash.
Krishna Chochi		goal	Gale
Rajaram Singh	}	backs	Green
Gurhan Ahid	}		Moore
Huzara Singh	R }	½-backs	R Stephens
Lieut Light	C }		C Hudson
Jamdr Bagwad Singh	L }		L Thesiger
Lieut Sergeant		centre forward	Railton
Sultan Singh	}	left wings	Fischer
Punjanb Singh	}		Economo
Bajaram Singh	}	right wings	Vines
Gurdhan Singh	}		Economo

The game, this evening, is between the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, from Satara, and the Cathedral High School, of Bombay :—

SATARA TEAM.			CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.
Anwar Khan		goal	A DeSouza
Lt Britten	}	backs	W Keess
Major Piers	}		C S Smith
Bhag Mehtar	}	½-backs	R Roberts
Lt Hill	}		E James (capt)
Khushall Beg	}		J Hardie
Mahomed Ali	}	forwards	H Scott
Lt Deas	}		A Fido
Lt O'Brien	}		A Hardie
Vishnu Gohne	}		E Fern
Alladad Khan	}		A McEwan

Reserves—A Spilling and A Pringle

THE JACKAL CLUB.

This little sporting club held its annual meeting, last evening, at the Bombay Gymkhana premises, Mr. Macrae presiding. There were also present : Messrs. Allan, Talbot, Hudson, Wyatt, Symes, Remmington, Steuart, Webster, Macausland, Bolton, Booth, River-Smith, Peile, Prevost, Ellison, John, Wallace, Stephens, Proctor, and Townsend.

The report and accounts were submitted at the meeting, and they were approved and adopted, the general expression of feeling being that they were very satisfactory. A committee for the ensuing year was next elected, which consists of Messrs. Allan, Proctor, Macrae, Steuart, etc., and two officers from the Colaba Garrison (their names to be announced hereafter) ; and Mr. G. H. Townsend to be the Honorary Secretary.

The prospects of the club are very bright, and it was decided to open the camp at Santa Cruz on Saturday, the 24th inst., if the weather continues to be favourable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

The scratch match, played off yesterday, resulted as follows :—

1	H R N Ellison	42
2	E B Railton	44
	W E Young	44
	Dr D MacDonald	44
	C E Nixon	44
6	A K Green	45
7	H Blackwell	46
8	P G Irvine	48
	L J Robertson	48
	H S Jacob	48
11	P F Fischer	50
12	V E Booth	54
13	H Bromley	58
	C St Paul	Scratched

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th September 1896 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1895 of 77,062 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 5,819 in the earnings.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

DIMINISHED MORTALITY.

The returns of the last two days show a continuance of the change for the better in the state of things at Mandvie and other districts. For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a. m., ten fresh cases and seven deaths were recorded. Two other names of patients were registered during this period, but these were found to be old cases. Of fresh cases in the A ward there was one case and one death. In the B ward (Mandvie) eight attacks and six deaths took place. The C Ward returns a clean sheet. The D Ward reports one case, and the E Ward two cases, but no deaths. F and G Wards are still totally free from this sickness.

During the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were only five fresh patients and seven deaths. Of these two cases and two deaths occurred in the B Ward, and three cases and two deaths in the C Ward. In the E ward no fresh case but one death was recordod. The remaining wards are happy in returning no figures. In the hospital no death took place on Saturday, but on Sunday two persons succumbed to the disease. In all there are about forty patients in the hospital.

There is considerable discontent among the ignorant populace on account of the removal of the sick persons suffering from bubonic fever to the hospital, but the authorities point out that they are acting on the recommendation of the committee appointed by Government to segregate victims by removal to the hospital to save the other occupants of houses from the risk of infection. The Hindus strongly object to their relatives being removed to the hospital.

Mr. Virji Ghellabhoy Padamsi, a Bhattia, has shown his practical interest in the question by offering two thousand rupees from the charity funds of which he is a trustee for the purpose of the special segregation and treatment of the Hindu patients of Mandvie. The offer is said to have been made to Dr. Weir through Dr. Underwood.

Yesterday morning Professor Haffkine and Professor Muller visited the grannaries. Professor Haffkine took some specimens of grain, and also some dust from the fluor in the houses in which the sickness prevails. Last evening Dr. Weir and Mr. James visited Mandvie and inspected the sanitary measures which are, still vigourously pursued. The disease is practically dying out, the fresh cases being now very few.

Some of the grain dealers and others have protested against the removal of the patients to the hospital. They intend to call a meeting to make a general protest against the practise, as they consider that it is painful to their religious scruples if the low-caste men are allowed to touch them. They also allege that sweepers also force their way into their houses to sweep the floor, and this is also said to be painful to their religious susceptibility.

About the case of the boy reported from Calcutta, it is said that the lad who is the son of a signaller, was suffering from some other disease when in Bombay.

CATHOLIC PASTORAL.

His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has issued a Pastoral letter, dated Matheran, 6th October, dwelling upon the threatened famine and the plague now visiting Bombay. His Lordship says that in the terrible crisis like the one we are passing through fervent prayers and works of penance and charity have always been efficacious in appeasing the anger of God, and freeing men from the dire results of such calamities. That the God of Mercy may be approached with confidence his Lordship directs public prayers be said in all churches and chapels in the diocese of Damaun praying for rain to nurture the soil and remove the plague. The prayers are to be continued for eight days consecutively, and afterwards during Sundays and Thursdays until further orders. During the prayers the Holy Sacrament is to heexposed for public veneration, and in the litany the verses, "*At petrudam pluviam et ad repallendam flagam,*" are to be recited, and after the mass the special prayer is to be added. The faithful are to be exhorted to be present at these prayers that God's mercy may be obtained as early as possible to deliver us from those evils.

A VEDIC HAVAN.

We are asked to state that for the purification of the poisonous air that now prevails, "a vedic havan," will be performed for five days regularly at Shett Canjee Khetsey's Oart, Mint Road, Fort, from Wednesday, 14th, to Sunday, the 18th instant. Varieties of medicines will be sacrificed on the occasion.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION AND THE BUBONIC FEVER.

An adjourned special meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union and the medical profession was held, yesterday, in the rooms of the Medical Union, Readymoney Hall, Apollo Bunder. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of medical gentlemen. At the request of the chairman, Dr. B. S. Shroff, one of the honorary secretaries, read a note from Dr. Haffkine expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting on account of another engagement. He also read the proceedings of the last special meeting.

In inviting the members to continue the discussion, the chairman suggested the advisability of their confining themselves to the main points, to the causes of the disease, the symptoms, and the treatment, and to facts that were worth noting, and of kindly trying to compress their remarks in as a short a compass as possible.

Dr. B. S. Shroff then addressed the meeting. He said it now became them to authoritatively express an opinion whether the disease prevalent was bubonic fever, or Bubonic plague, or typhus fever, as one of the speakers at the last meeting had attempted to show. Dr. Shroff differed

organism of the Hongkong plague early in the earance of the disease in Bombay. Dr. Childe well as Dr. Surveyor and Dr. Dutt have since nd it in abundance in the different organs of the d body. The full identity of this outbreak then h the Hongkong visitation is now beyond doubt ablished. But this identity has never been seri-ly questioned. I cannot agree with Dr. Ismail n Mahomed that the bubonic fever here is but an centuation of fever constantly with us and due to fective drainage. In support of his contention, says that one case occurred in a particular district, d on his getting the Drainage Officer to thoroughly sh the drain of the locality, no further case appear-there. Now we have had a persistence of cases the Argyle Road and neighbourhood long after the ining there had been flushed in the most copious shion, and why should the flushing of drains be mediately effective in one quarter and for a time least useless in another? The inference, more-er, takes no account of the fact mentioned by me our last meeting, that the inmates of the higher uses and the corner ones suffered most, and yet ese are about the best houses in the district from e sanitary point of view. Then, there is the very ggestive fact that only one person among the nservancy employees in the district caught the sease, and none at all among those employed drainage flushing and cleansing suffered. As to r. Ismail Jan Mahomed's view, as to propagation y rats, it appears to me that though pathogenic rms may lie dormant in the soil for an indefinite me, it is unlikely that they could remain inactive the congenial habitat of a rat's body till such time the rat's sorroundings became specially insanitary. o without any indulgence in the laughter with hich Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed anticipated his views ould be received, we may safely refuse to subscribe his theory of propagation of the disease in this y. Then even Bannias do not fondle rats; and re these rodents the means of propagation of onic disease, why should this task be left to-ne of them, who confined their peregrinations stly to the Mandvie District, and not shared by se wandering beyond its limits? We know rats be enterprising peripatetic creatures; and it is rd to believe them guilty of the crooked and cir-umscribed course of action which Dr. Ismail n Mahomed's views would ascribe to them. As gards treatment, we have had the sad experience at it has been entirely inoperative, and beyond ght nourishing food and stimulants, there is little at can be made to the way of suggestion. Now at an organism is unquestionably known to be the aleficent factor our only hope would seem to lie in he administration of specially prepared anti-toxin. t is stated that Dr. Yersin, of China, has obtained no little success in this manner, rats and horses being used by him as the intermediate hosts of the poison. may remind you that at our last meeting I said that the disease only showed abatement on the com-mencement of a change in the weather. And I also said that abnormal meteorological conditions were contributary to the outbreak of the bubonic and other epidemics Since then the weather has gradually been assuming the character proper to this season of the year in Bombay, and now the normal condition has practically been reach-ed; and pari-passu with this change we have had a diminishing prevalence of bubonic fever, and have now arrived at what may be called the vanish-ing point of the epidemic. This circumstantial se-quence surely warrants what I said as to the part played in the bubonic outbreak by abnormal meteo-rological conditions plus the action of the local con-comittant to which I also pointed. The disease being confined pretty well to one district suggests the existence of some particular condition in that district which in presence of favouring climatic abnormality evolved the mischievous agency, and the dire potency of this agency has naturally been co-extensive with the duration of abnormal weather. I have al-ready testified to the altogether complete and effi-cient action of the sanitary operations in view to banishing the presence of this grave visitant; were it not for these in all probability the ravages of the disease would even have been much greater than they were. Since we last met I have become more than ever impressed with the idea that grain storage has to do with our present misfortune. A consider-able proportion of the cases in the Mandvie district and its immediate neighbourhood have occurred in houses where grain is stored; and my friend, Dr. Patel, informs me that persons who were attacked in Khetwaddy ascribed their illness to their having been into the Mandvie district for the purchase of grain. The evidence is thus multiplied as to the participation of grain stores in the causation of the disease now under discussion. I have, therefore, recommended that all the private grain stores in Mandvie and its neighbourhood should be without delay emptied and thoroughly whitewashed, and kept empty for at least a week; and that all the large granaries on the Port Trust property should be completely and thoroughly whitewashed inside. I believe the Health Officer has also made this recommendation, or given advice to a kindred effect. I am very much at one with Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in his remark that one person not affected may attend one affected, and should both be taken out of the stricken district the sick person might probably die whilst the other would not become affected. This is a neat presentment of the belief that the disease is not transmissible by human intercourse; that it cannot be propa-gated in a district where its causative factors are absent. In other words, that it is not contagious though all persons with their varying susceptibility are liable to attack from a common source. This tallies, too, with what Aitkin says: Jews and Chris-tians would not touch those stricken with the disease whilst Mahomedans handled them freely and yet suffered from the disease in no greater proportion than Jews and Christians. And in the same strain further spoke of the useless-ness and barbarous nature of quarantine. It would thus appear further that the infectious element is, as I said at our last meeting, air borne, and would yet seem to be of a nature which exhausts itself within a narrow radius. The organism too would thus appear to gain an entrance into the system by the respiratory passages, and its activity of action is shown by the remarkable speediness with which the lymphatic system becomes involved. There remains one point, and a very important one it is, for our consideration. The inhabitants of the in-fected area acquire more or less a tolerance of the peccant element in the surrounding atmosphere, and are thus able to resist its operation and keep free from attack. This is always one of the elements in the subsidence of an epidemic. But strangers not having acquired this tolerance or protection, which-ever you may consider it, at once fall victims to the mischievous influence on entering such a district, and this points to the desirability of preventing im-migration into the Mandvie quarter and its environ-ment of people from up-country: there these would die like sheep for weeks yet to come.

Dr. Desai wanted to address the meeting.

The chairman remarked that Dr. Desai, having once addressed the meeting, could not be allowed to do so again until after other speakers who wished to have their say. Moreover, Dr. Dutt, who was going back to Calcutta that night, being present at the meeting would like to offer a few remarks, and they should give him the opportunity of doing so.

Dr. Dutt, whose remarks were not quite audible at the Reporters' table, said that he had seen very few cases in Bombay, as he had not had as many oppor-tunities of observation as the local medical gentle-men. He might, however, say that Calcutta was one of the filthiest places in India, and so far as sanitation was concerned, he considered that Bombay was far better off than that city. He had attended the meet-ing that evening, not with the view of narrating his own experiences, but with a desire to obtain inform-ation from the experience of Bombay doctors which would be narrated at the meeting as regarded the treatment and the source of the disease, so that the information might be of use to him in dealing with and checking any similar outbreak in Calcutta. He was sorry to say that his opportunities and resources for collecting and testing blood specimens from the plague patients were limited; and they had not yielded the satisfactory result in the discovery of the plague bacilli which they would otherwise have had. He was so beset with difficulties that it was impossible for him to draw blood in such perfect form as to exclude from it extraneous organisms and matter. However, from the post-mortem specimens drawn from the glands, blood, and spleen, he was quite convinced now that bacilli existed in patients dying from the plague, and that the bacilli were the plague bacilli. As to the causes of the plague, Dr. Dutt re-gretted to say that he was unable to express any opinion; but as far as the Mandvie District was concerned, he might at once state that it was in a most filthy condition when he visited it first. At present, however, it was a good deal cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. If, however, as had been suggested, bacilli were the cause of the disease, the source of infection must most probably be scratches or wounds. Because the natives there were in the habit of going barefooted, the poison might have been absorbed from that circumstance, which was the reason why the femoral glands were affected. Unless the bacilli found access in such a way, they could not get in. (Applause.)

Dr. Nisir and Dr. H. J. Hadysett next addressed the meeting, which was further adjourned till Mon-day next.

A HAPPY DEATH BUT NO SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with extreme regret we notice the pro-clamation of the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the removal of patients suffering from the bubonic fever.

Sir, it is well known that among Hindus it is very difficult and unsympathetic to part with their children or females. They never remove or allow to remove their darlings or sweetheart even if they are attacked with that deadly disease, cholera, or small-pox. Our ancient Rajput rulers were always thinking advisable to sacrifice their health, wealth, and even precious life for the sake of preserving their dear darlings and sweetheart from passing to other hands.

To preserve peace and the heart from being poison-ous, I simply suggest that the Municipality or the police should remove only such person or persons whose care is not being taken by their relatives. They must compel the patient's relatives to seak the help of so many doctors who have volunteered their services.

Police are compelling the relatives of a lunatic who wanders about and causes risk to the public. Should they not deal with the present case the same?

It is a rumour that some doctors to fill up their empty money bags are putting the patients in trouble, and so they fear to go even to doctors, but this cannot be reliable.

I myself have seen a grain dealer who was remov-ed from Mandvie to 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, fell giddy on hearing that he is to be removed to hospital. He preferred death better than to be a patient in the hospital. He prayed to all his relatives that heard him: "I will be operated there, and will you not try your best to let me die a happy death."

Sir, it is also said that a public meeting is to be held shortly to protest against the strict resolutions of the notice, and there will be a heavy strike as vari-ous dealers have closed their shops for some days in Dana Bunder and Khan Bazar, and are to continue for some days more and run away to their native country.—Yours, &c.,

D. G. SHUKLA.

Oct. 12.

II.
HINDU DOCTORS AND COMPULSORY SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know if our Hindu doctors have begun to lose faith in their medical skill, but I be-lieve the conduct imputed to them in Mr. Shamrao Vithal's letter to you is to be classed with the action of Hindu lawyers and Hindu graduates generally, who not content with showing indifference to the evils of infant marriages, actively assisted at public meetings held in opposition to the Age of Consent Bill. The doctors have not indeed as yet made bold to de-nounce in public meetings the compulsory powers of segregation now granted to the Municipal Commis-sioner, as a direct interference with Hindu religion. But who knows what they may do hereafter? It is enough for the present to note that Hindu doctors can neither be better nor worse than other Hindus of light and leading. For it is a common weakness to fall in with the popular sentiment and prefer the laudation of one's caste or community to the inte-grity of personal convictions.—Yours, &c.,

VASUDEV G. BHANDARKAR.

Oct. 12.

III.
THE TRUE ORIGIN OF THE VISITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am one of the ill-fated Banias that inhabit the infected part of the town, and should like to express my views. To begin with I might say that the face of a certain idol in one of our Temples in Bombay has been found to be turned away from the worshippers since the outbreak of the pestilence, thus proving that the heavens are angry with the sinful people.

Secondly, it may not also be generally known that the origin of the dreadful disease has been traced to the following fact: Four "devas," goddesses in the person of Bania women, alighted at the Bori Bunder Station, and entered a hack victoria, directing the driver to drive them to Mandvie, at the same time promising to pay him a rupee each. On the driver dropping them at Mandvie, he received his fare, which he placed in his pocket, and on raising his head saw that the women had suddenly disap-peared. Having occasion to search his pocket, he missed the four rupees. In their stead, however, were four scrips of paper written in four different languages, unknown to anybody in the world, and which he freely showed to the crowding public.

I may add that there is a female Bania child in the above named district who is possessed of the four "devas" or goddesses, who night and day com-plains of being on fire!—When questioned, she will answer in the plural form, saying "They are (she is) four sisters, one of whom is at Mandvie, the other at Colaba, another at Byculla, and one more at Mahim—" adding that, when their brother would come nobody knows what is to happen! What this signifies I surely am unable to tell.

Can any one enlighten us as to the mysterious meaning of these words!—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

THE CONTAGION IN CALCUTTA.

THE *Englishman* of October 10, says:—It is no longer possible to doubt the fact that the bubonic plague is now in Calcutta, or at any rate, at Howrah, which is pretty nearly the same thing. A suspicious case, which occurred at Punchunantola in Howrah, was among the many similar cases which have with-in the last ten days been brought to the notice of the Health Officer. Immediately on receipt of the information on Thursday evening, Dr. Simpson pro-ceeded to a one-storeyed pucca house which was pointed out to him in a crowded locality in Howrah. The patient is a Goanese, named Cotter or Cotta, who arrived from Bombay on the 26th ultimo. The disease which has appeared in a mild form first showed itself on the 28th, but Cotta had been going about until two or three days ago when he was confined to his bed. When Dr. Simpson went over to visit this man he took with him as usual, the apparatus necessary for bacteriological observation, and was occupied examining the case till nearly 2 a.m., with the result that he was convinced that the microbes in the patient's blood contained, if not the plague bacillus itself, some other microbes which bore a very striking resemblance to it. Since then the blood has been more carefully examined by Drs. Simpson, Tomes, and Cobb, all of whom agree in de-claring that it contains the veritable bubonic plague bacillus. The case was at once reported to the Magistrate of Howrah to have the patient removed, but the query is where is the man to be taken to? The isolation hospital in Howrah is not yet com-pleted, and none of the other hospitals are likely to admit a case of the bubonic plague. Meanwhile the man is left in the little house in Punchanuntola which is jointly occupied by two families. The danger of such an arrangement or want of arrange-ment cannot be over-estimated. The plague at the commencement, as is well-known, always appears in a mild form, and therefore it is not to be wonder-ed at that in the present case the patient was able to go about for so long after the attack. In fact, he is progressing favourably, and it is believed that he will recover.

THE CORPORATION'S NEWS.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta was held, at the Dalhousie Institute, on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring the plague a contagious disease under section 321 of Act II. of 1888, and con-sidering the resolutions of the General Committee with reference to the extra establishment asked for by Dr. Simpson for cleansing the town. The officiat-ing Chairman presided and there were about forty Commissioners present.

The officiating Chairman moved the following resolution which was seconded by Babu Kallynatu Mitter and carried unanimously:—

That bubonic plague or any form of typhus fever with glandular swellings be declared a dangerous disease under section 321 of Act II. of 1888, and that the obligation contained in the aforesaid section be imposed with regard to that disease, namely, "Every medical practitioner who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any case of bubonic plague or any form of typhus fever with glandular swellings in any private or public dwelling, other than a public hospital, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Com-missioners. The said information shall be communi-cated in such form and with such details as the Commissioners may, from time to time, require."

The next item was the confirming of certain reso-lutions of the General Committee of the 2nd and 5th instant, with reference to the especial establishment engaged by Dr. Simpson for cleansing congested wards. The acting Chairman said that he thought he should lay certain facts before the Commissioners which would enable them to make up their minds whether they ought to confirm these resolutions or adopt others in lieu of those passed by the General Committee. After referring to what had been done at the two meetings of the General Committee, he placed before them the telegram received from the Government the previous day, which showed that the Government was satisfied that they should adopt all the preventive measures that were possible, and that they should not grudge their Health Officer any expense that might be necessary, as lives of the rate-payers were at stake, and they should bear in mind that prevention was always better than cure, and the rate-payers had a right to expect that the Commissioners should, by spending a penny now, save them the necessity of having to spend a pound hereafter. The question now was whether the amount which had been sanctioned was sufficient for the present or not. The visit he had paid with the Health Officer and some Commissioners to some congested parts of the town, where the additional establishment was at work, had convinced him that there was no proper supervision. He was bound to tell them that even in other parts there was a very apparent want of supervision in the Conservancy Department. They had to see whether the proposal to appoint a Superintendent-in-Chief was a reason-able one, or not. They spent Rs. 8,75,000 annually for conservancy, but they never got anything like full value for their money. During his visits he found that in most cases the gully pits were choked up or not cleansed, that conservancy carts paid for by the Municipality were doing work for other people; carts going to the platform half empty, while refuse remained in the street; men in their service neglecting their own duties and working for others. Did the Commissioners attribute this state of things to the Health Officer or to their own re-fusal to sanction a Superintendent-in-Chief? He thought there was urgent need for cleansing the city thoroughly, but he was convinced that the present system of working even with the additional establish-ment, would be a mere waste of money, unless they had proper supervision. He, therefore, earnestly hoped they would sanction the appointment of a Su-perintendent-in-Chief for at least a couple of months, or even depute one of their own officers in whom they had confidence. He thought the Health Officer was justified in asking them to appoint a Superintendent-in-Chief not only for the additional, but also for the permanent works in all the ward establishments. Unless they did this they could not expect to get a proper equivalent for the money they were spending on conservancy, and might have shortly to spend a much larger sum. He hoped they would adopt the Health Officer's proposal in its entirety, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Corkhill seconded the resolution.

Sir John Lambert said with regard to the appoint-ing of medical inspectors, that he did not himself see any special necessity now, but as regarded the neces-sity for providing a sufficient establishment for clean-sing the town he thought every one was agreed. A great deal of attention had been directed to the two districts of Burra Bazar and Jerabagan, which were no doubt dirty, but he thought they should remember the fact which was well-known to every one present, that these were not the only dirty places in the town. He had at that very moment in his hand reports from his Superintendents which showed, as indeed he had also partly learnt from personal observation, that there were no less than 81 different localities, nor small spots, in which the conservancy of the town was in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. They had only to go to Machua Bazar, Colootolla, Boy Bazar, Fenwick Bazar, Taltolla, Watganj, and many places in the suburbs to realize what a great deal ought to be done and remained undone. He therefore thought that Commissioners ought to recognize that the establishment which was considered sufficient in ordinary times was wholly insufficient at the present moment to place this city in a proper condition, in view of the danger which threatened it. The esta-blishment was asked for only temporarily, and that, this establishment was necessary there could be no doubt whatever, and it appeared from what had been said that there was considerable difficulty in raising the establishment which had been sanc-tioned. In his opinion, from his experience, he felt convinced that they would not be able to get anything done without a proper head to organize the work. It was not sufficient to sanction the coolies, but they must have some one of sufficient experi-ence to organize the work and to see that the work was done. Under those circumstances it seemed to him it was absolutely essential that some assistance should be given to Dr. Simpson to organ-ize this establishment which the Commissioners had sanctioned. He recommended that they should make an application to Government for the tem-porary services of some officer who had some know-ledge of engineering and some knowledge of organi-zation, and who would be able to carry out the work under the direction of the Health Officer. He was quite certain that they would derive very little if any benefit from the establishment sanc-tioned, the coolies and officers on Rs. 120 a month, unless they had some one at the head of the work. It was no disparagement to say that Dr. Simpson was not fit for this kind of work.

Several proposition were put to the meeting. With regard to the following there was unanimity:—

(2) That the sirdar coolies be employed at the usual rate of pay;

(3) That 200 additional coolies be sanctioned, but that they should wear special badges;

(4) That the employment of 60 carts at a rate not exceeding Rs. 30 each be sanctioned;

(5) That one Superintendent on Rs. 130, one Inspector on Rs. 120, and one Sub-Inspector on Rs. 50, be sanctioned;

(5-a.) That 3 peons at Rs. 8 each be sanctioned;

(6) That the miscellaneous items mentioned in the estimate be sanctioned at market rates;

(7) That Rs. 500 be sanctioned for contingencies;

(8) That the Commissioners be invited to see whether the full number of coolies are at work.

The next resolution was:—

(a)-(1) That the services of six additional medical inspectors be employed.

The motion was put to the meeting and lost, only nine members voting in its favour.

Mr. Cotes demanded a poll, but as he was not supported, the next resolution to the effect that a general superintendent on Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 be employed, was considered.

The proposition of Sir John Lambert was treated as the original resolution and the Hon. Babu S. N. Banerji's motion that it be referred back to the General Committee was taken as an amendment which was therefore put first.

At the 1st show of hands the acting Chairman declared the amendment lost, the voting being 15 for referring it and 16 against. A poll was demanded and resulted in 21 voting for it and 19 against. The amendment was therefore carried.

The matter of the electric tramway was also re-ferred to the General Committee.

The consideration of the remaining items on the agenda was adjourned.

A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Simpson has addressed the following note to the acting Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality:—

I have drawn up the following scheme for the construction and equipment of a plague-hospital, if unfortunately plague should break out in this city. It is hoped, however, that the precautionary measures already being taken will obviate the necessity for it. In the meantime, in order to be prepared for any stray case which may be imported, I would suggest that a pattern ambulance be constructed, and two huts be erected on the site selected for the proposed hospital.

The site, I would recommend for selection, is the eastern portion of the island on the north-east of Calcutta formed by the new canal and Beliaghatta Canal.

It is a locality very sparsely populated and well away from the populous part of Calcutta and its suburbs, and can be easily reached by the different bridges which connect it with Calcutta as well as by boat. Being an island it is more isolated than any other locality.

It is in the Maniktolla Municipality and not far from the Kossipur Municipality, and as these Muni-cipalities will also require hospital accommodation, I would suggest that the three Municipalities join in arranging for one hospital with the other arrange-ments suggested. It is desirable, if possible, not to multiply these hospitals in different localities.

The details of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) The plague-hospital must be enclosed by wire-fencing and mat-walls, the object being to prevent delirious patients escaping.

(2) Huts, accommodating 10 patients each, should be constructed within this area. The kind recommend-ed by the Government, *viz.*, angle-iron with matting should be adopted. The huts should be erected on piles with a wooden flooring. The objects of this method of construction are—

(*a*) The raising of the floor well above the ground-level; and (*b*), the ultimate destruction of the huts by fire when no longer required.

(3) A pipe connected with one of the mains of the Calcutta water-supply should be laid down to the hospital premises.

(*c*) The drainage of this area must be carefully planned by the Engineer.

(*d*) An incinerator should be constructed for the destruction of infected clothes and for the disposal of the refuse, etc.

(*e*) There should be baths and wash-house within the enclosure with arrangements for disinfection of the person enclosed.

An observation hospital should also be erected separate from the plague-hospital; also convalescent wards of 20 beds each.

Houses for doctor, nurses, servants, sweepers, domes, etc., will be required.

Kitchens, godowns and dispensaries, will be built and equipped.

The Lyons disinfector belonging to the Muni-cipality may be employed within the hospital enclosure.

On this island a separate burial-ground will have to be selected for the burial of Mohamedans and a burning-ghat for Hindus and a care-taker told off for each who will keep records. Mortuaries should also be provided in the hospital.

Ambulance-carts for accommodation for two stretchers drawn by one or two horses should be provided. These ambulance-carts which must have good springs to render them comfortable, might be of the simplest construction consisting of a wooden frame-work with canvas top and wooden stanchions with iron-supports to suspend the stretchers upon. Within the ambu-lance should be space for a closed box to contain the bedding and the spare clothing of the patients. Two coolies should be told off for each ambulance.

Arrangements must be made for thorough disinfec-tion of the ambulances after the conveyance of any case to the hospital.

The ambulance stations should be connected by telephone with the nearest police stations.

After removing the patient from the infected house and burning everything that can be burnt, thorough disinfection will be carried out. I would suggest the use of the fire-engine pump, the reservoir of which will be filled with a strong disinfectant and every part of the house internally and externally thoroughly washed out. The ambulance wagons might be treated in a similar manner at the hospital.

For the treatment of patients I propose to com-municate with Dr. Yersin as to securing a supply and obtaining directions for the preparation of his antitoyin.

THE following are among Recently proved wills:—Archdeacon Bardaley, £11,663; Mr. Samuel Thomas Barratt, £43,265; Mr. John Charles Blackett, £95,184; Mr. Henry Branston, £116,777; Mr. Henry Butler, £38,557; Miss Mary Dunell, £13,415; Hon. Mary Caroline Eykyn, £4,672; Mr. Bryans Thomas Knights, £11,449; Baron von Liebig, £173; the Rev. Francis Charles New, £33,648; Alderman John Pelton, £17,130; the Rev. George Sloane Stanley, £14,341 (gross).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE British Troops in the hill stations below Simla begin their march to Umballa this week.

SIR COMER PETHERAM'S resignation of the Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Calcutta will have effect from November 1st.

THERE is no truth in the report published by a society paper in London that Sir Mortimer Durand has resigned his post at Teheran.

TWENTY-ONE days' quarantine has been imposed at Bussorah against arrivals from Bombay. Thus the cordon now streaches from the Persian Gulf to Aden and on to Suez

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, reports to the Government of India that he is closely inquiring into the outbreak of the plague, and will be able to pronounce a definite opinion upon its character very shortly.

IN connection with the scheme for the redistri-bution of the troops on the North-West frontier the Government of India have sanctioned the native infantry garrison at Kohat being fixed at four regiments, that is three battalions in Kohat itself and the fourth holding the posts on the Samana Range at Thal and in the Kurram. One battalion will accordingly be withdrawn from Abbottabad.

MR. D. E. W. LEIGHTON wrote as follows to the Madras Government on the 28th ultimo:—"In the absence of a President, Vice-President, Committee, and Honorary Secretary, I have the honour to in-form you that there is no prospect whatever of the Madras Fine Arts Society holding an Exhibition during the ensuing year, and that therefore no grant will be asked for."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras in Council has resolved to appoint the following officers to be the members of the Madras Committee, to consider the practicability of extending the use of indige-nous drugs in India, subject to the approval of the Government of India in regard to Mr. Hooper, whose service have recently been placed tempora-rily at its disposal:—The Principal of the Medical College, Madras, President; the Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras; the Medical Storekeeper to Government (with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council); Mr. D. Hooper, Government Quinolo-gist. Although Mr. Hooper has proceeded to Calcutta on duty for three months and will pre-sumably take the place of Dr. Watt—for whom he is acting—on the Central Committee, the Govern-ment considers it most desirable that he should be a corresponding member of the Madras Committee, in view to advantage being taken of his special knowledge of the indigenous drugs of the Presi-dency.

DR. A. LINGARD, Imperial Bacteriologist, pro-ceeds on three months' leave of absence on the 16th instant. It is probable that this is for the purpose of giving assistance in the selection of a successor to Mr. Bamber, the Assistant to the Imperial Bac-teriologist. It is hoped that the services of a really capable man may be obtained, and that the laboratory may be completed by Dr. Lingard's return, so that a fair start can be made at the work. The completion of the laboratory has been greatly delayed, and we believe the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has been out to Mukhteesar to see the building himself.

HEAVY bores have been running up the Hughli river for the last three days. One on Friday was of considerable strength and did damage to several steamers lying at the Jetties and off the Jetties. A boat, which besides the crew, had on board a Brahmin and his family consisting of nine persons collided with pontoon of Howrah bridge on Thursday night and immediately capcised. The Bridge khalasie went promptly to the rescue and succeeded in saving eight of the party, but a boy aged 13 years and a girl aged 10 years were drowned. One of the family a girl and a dog were entombed inside the boat which was floating bottom upwards but were extri-cated by cutting away planks. The manji and three dandies are missing, but it is believed they have absconded through fear.

THE case in which two babus stand charged with forgery and attempting to cheat Messrs. Ralli Bro-thers in respect of a bill for Rs. 583 alleged to be due for wood supplied to the steamer Shirley was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magis-trate on Friday. The Puplic Prosecutor obtained an adjournment for two months to enable the prose-cution to communicate with the captain of the Shirley. His Worship fixed December 9th for the next hearing and released the accused on bail.

THE case against Abdur Rahman, merchant under the Merchandise Marks Act, was tried at Cawnpore by Mr. Clarke, Joint Magistrate, on Friday. Mr. Arindell prosecuted, and Mr. Strachey, defended the accused. Mr. Thurman, agent to Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Limited, the first witness, was cross-examined at some length. The evidence for the prorecution having been completed, and the charge having been framed under Section 486 of the Penal Code, the trial was adjourned to 3rd November. The other case against Elahi Bux, will be heard on the 19th instant.

THE price of grain is rising daily at Gya. The coarsest rice is selling at eight seers per rupee. Rumours spread throughout the town that the Chan Chowra and Godam golas had been looted. Most of the shops are closed. Thanks to the timely interfer-ence of Mr. Savage, the Collector, Mr. Halliday, Superintendent of Police, and Nandkishore Lall, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, who imme-diately drove to the place of occurrence and allayed the panic, shops were re-opened.

A CALICUT vernacular paper vouches for the truth of the following story:—"A Nair of Vada-kancheri, some distance from Palghat, and some of his attendants, were out shooting when they sud-denly came face to face with a huge tiger. The Nair had no time to load, and as the tiger seemed to mean business, the man attacked the brute with the butt end of the gun, which broke at the first blow. Then followed a hand to hand encounter, the man receiving some ugly mauling, till at length, being a powerful fellow, he actually throttled the life out of "stripes." His bewildered attendants picked him up unconscious and conveyed him to the nearest hospital, where he is said to be recov-ering."

MATTERS are still going fairly smoothly at Arrah, where the prompt action of the authorities a few days ago undoubtedly staved off a riot. Rice is now selling at nine and a-half to ten seers the rupee. Of course, if there is fresh exportation this price will rise. We regret to here of an attempt to breach the Sone Canals—a somewhat serious circumstance, as it points to scarcity or a fear of scarcity. The dis-trict authorities have taken vigorous measures to prevent such an act of madness which, if it were actually perpetrated, would without doubt spell ruin to the cultivators, two-thirds of whom cannot sub-sist without canal water. It is probable, however, that no further demonstration will be made so long as the banias continue selling to all comers at pre-sent prices.

A CHEAP-SALE shop, supported by private sub-scriptions funded to make good the losses, has been opened in Umballa City, at which grain will be steadily sold at the following prices to the poor classes; wheat 11 seers, gram 12 seers, maize 15 seers. Similar arrangements were made at Jagadhri some days back. Meetings were held by the Deputy Commissioner. Rs. 1,000 in Jagadhri and Rs. 1,500 in Umballa City were collected on the spot. Though not large, these sums will suffice to keep the cheap-shops going for a period at any rate. The example set at Delhi and Umballa might well be imitated elsewhere.

THE Indian mercantile community will soon need the services of a representative at the India office, as Mr. Robert Hardie, the present incumbent, will retire in March 1897. Sir Owen Tudor Burne will, according to the terms of the appointment, have to quit the India office at the end of the year. Lord George Hamilton is reported to be desirous of securing the services of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, whose Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab will expire in March next, in the room of Sir Owen.

NOTES FROM LONAULI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—October season is open-ed here, and people from many places are coming for change both at Khandalla and here. The hotels are full, and men coming here without previous notice have difficulties in finding suitable accommodation. The scenery all around is beautiful, and late showers have to some extent given hopes of good crops. Except rice and firewood, the only local produce, people have to look to up-country for other necessaries and on account of drought in those places, prices of food grain have considerably increased.

The Municipality is, it seems, taking the usual steps for ensuring the cleanliness of the town, and with a view to keep off the Bombay fever, they are doing everything they can under the guidance of Dr. Marr, M. B., the Vice-President. The roads have been repaired, and the gutters have been cleaned and kept so. The secretary and the inspector take constant rounds in the locality, and with the assistance of the special staff they instantly remove whatever they find objectionable. Careful attention is paid to the articles for sale in markets.

The use of disinfectants is profuse, and nothing it spared within their means to keep the town and sur-roundings clean for the benefit of the inhabitants and visitors. The town proper is for the most part in-habited by people living from hand to mouth, and as the people have to satisfy themselves with the little room they can hire, men of high ideals about sanitation may find fault here and there, but to the thoughtful observer nothing amiss will be seen. No accumulation of any unsightly character is to be seen anywhere.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL DYCE, Assistant Adjutant-General Quetta District, has returned from leave and resumed the duties of his appointment.

THE following officers are granted extensions of leave in England:—Lieutenant-Colonel Farrant, 11th Madras Infantry, for two months; Surgeon-Major Jervis, 7th Bombay Infantry, for six months; Captains Roome, 7th Bombay Cavalry, six weeks; Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, three months; Pond, 5th Bengal Infantry, one month; Lieutenants Newell, 28th Madras Infantry, three months; F. H. Domeni-chetti, Burma Military Police, six months.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford, 1st Madras Cavalry; Majors Mackenzie-Kennedy, 1st Madras Infantry, Maxwell, 29th Madras Infantry, and Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers; Surgeon-Captains B. R. Chatterton, I. M. S., A. J. Macnab, Guide Corps, Wyville-Thomson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Entrican, 30th Madras Infantry; Captains Allenby, 13th Madras Infantry, R. E. Tomlin, R. E. Jones, D. S. O., 14th Bengal Cavalry, R. F. H. Ander-son, Judge Advocate-General's Department, W. H. Allen, Commissariat Department; Lieutenants Widdicombe, 9th Bengal Infantry, Shakespear, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Parker, R. A., No. 6 Bombay Moun-tain Battery, Pearson, 23rd Bombay Infantry, White-head, 33rd Madras Infantry, E. Lines (Welsh Regi-ment) Madras Railway Volunteers, Kemball, 29th Bengal Infantry, Randall, 23rd Bengal Infantry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

P.M.	Event No.	
3-45	7	Throwing the cricket ball.
3-45	20	100 yards Flat race (Schoolboys under 14) (Heats.)
3-50	10	150 yards Handicap (Members only.)
4-0	5	High Jump.
4-10	15	100 yards Flat race (Soldiers) (Heats.)
4-20	1	100 yards Flat race (Open.)
4-30	21	220 yards Flat race (Schoolboys over 14) (Heats.)
4-35	22	Tug-of-War (Heats.)
4-50	4	Half mile Flat race (Open.)
4-55	24	One mile Bicycle Scratch race (Open to Europeans.)
5-5	16	Quarter mile Flat race (Soldiers.)
5-15	3	120 yards Hurdle race.
5-20	13	Half mile Steeple-Chase Handicap (Football play-ing Members.)
5-30	19	Half mile Steeple-Chase (Native Soldiers) (Heats.)
5-40	18	One mile Bicycle Handicap (Open to Members who have never won a Bicycle prize.)

SECOND DAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

3-48	8	Putting the shot.
4-0	21	220 yards (Schoolboys over 14) (Final.)
4-5	15	100 yards Flat race (Soldiers) (Final.)
4-10	6	Wide Jump.
4-15	20	100 yards Flat race (School boys under 14) (Final.)
4-20	11	220 yards Flat race Handicap (Members only.)
4-25	23	220 yards Flat race (Native Soldiers) (Final.)
4-30	25	220 yards Flat race Handicap (B. V. R.)
4-40	2	¼ mile Flat race (Open.)
4-45	17	¼ mile Flat race (Soldiers.)
4-55	14	1 mile Bicycle Handicap (Members of recognised Club.)
5-5	12	½ mile Steeple-Chase. (Open).
5-15	19	½ mile Steeple-Chase (Native soldiers) Final.
5-25	22	Tug of War (Final).
5-40	9	120 yards Veterans race.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

FIRST DAY. 21ST OCTOBER.

P.M.	Event No.	
3-15	1	Tent-pegging A (Horses) and B (Ponies).
4-0	3	Tent-pegging by sections of four. (Open to Native Cavalry and Police).
4-15	4	Jumping Competition for Ponies. (Ponies under 14).
4-30	9	Polo ball race.
4-45	11	Putting Stakes—Ladies' Nomination.
5-0	6	Horse Scurry about ½ mile (Catch weights over 11st. 7lbs.).
5-15	15	Spiral race.
5-30	12	Chattie Chase.

SECOND DAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

4-0	2	Tent-pegging by sections of four.
4-15	5	Jumping Competition for Horses. (Horses 14 hands and over).
4-30	13	Pegtion Race.
4-45	8	Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
5-0	7	Pony and Galloway Handicap Scurry, about ½ mile.
5-15	14	Lloyd Lindsay—Ladies' Nomination.
5-30	10	"V.C." race.

N.B.—The above is subject to any alteration that the Stewards may think fit to make.

Competitors are requested to be ready to start punctually, otherwise they risk being left out by the Starter.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

THE Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the third 200 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs., out of the stakes; for the three and four-years-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 9lbs., four 9st. 4lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; those out untried mares allowed 5 lbs, and maidens allowed 5lbs.; allowances accu-mulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs., to carry 3lbs., of 1,000 sovs., 6lbs., of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs., or the Derby, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, or Newmarket Stakes, 12lbs., extra. E.—198 subs.; 11 of those entered as yearlings were struck out by February 6, 1894 and 44 of those entered as foals were struck out on October 2, 1894. Closed October 17 1893

my best to promote the Concert of Europe; but I sorrowfully admit that all the good done in Turkey during the last twenty years, has been done not by it, but more nearly in despite of it. I have thus briefly stated enough of the facts, as I think, to suggest the lessons which they teach. But as I have neither title nor capacity to instruct the French people, I will not add another word except to express the hope that they may on this great occasion pursue a policy worthy of their greatness, their fame, and the high place which they have held in European and Christian history,—I remain, dear Monsieur Leudet, faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE POSITION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Constantinople gives an account of a police conspiracy to arrest Armenians wholesale. The *Times'* correspondent says a special Cabinet Council, on Sept. 19, discussed and decided upon measures tending to reconciliation with the Armenians. Nevertheless, on Sept. 21, the police arrested an Armenian, Mr. Seropian, agent for some British insurance companies, on a charge of assisting in the escape of revolutionaries. The arrest produced a lamentable impression, and the British authorities intervened. Mr. Seropian was released on Sept. 22. An exhibition of bombs which are alleged to have been made by Armenians, is on view in the Turkish capital. On Sept. 20 the Consulates at Constantinople were officially informed that after the 21st the departure of Armenians would be stopped. Up to the night of Sept. 20 nearly 3000 Armenians had embarked for foreign countries with the assistance of the British Consulate. The prosperous Armenian colonies which exist in the three principle cities of Bulgaria have attracted a large proportion of the 3000 Armenian refuges, who are said to anticipate the recurrence of outrages upon their fellow-Christians Sept. 30, the anniversary of last year's massacre.

An official communication has appeared in the Turkish journals of Constantinople which states that "foreigners not enjoying the confidence of the Government" will be expelled by the respective Embassies, and that meetings of foreigners are prohibited. The British residents in Constantinople are getting up petitions to their Government demanding protection for their lives and property. In consequence of recent events, there is said to be a steady exodus of Europeans from the Turkish capital.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent says crusade preaching or any kindred agitation in England would be most mischievous. The Armenians were massacred, not because they were Christians, but because they were Armenians, and, as such, had incurred the ferocious resentment of the vindictive Monarch. The Christians, as such, are exposed to no special danger in Constantinople, but all material interests are damaged and endangered. General scepticism prevails about the genuineness of the discoveries of the Armenian plot said by the police to have been made at Scutari.

In answer to the Collective Note of the European Powers, the Porte has replied that the sanguinary events of which Constantinople was the scene during the day and night of Wednesday, the 26th of last month, was due to the criminality of Armenian revolutionaries. It is also stated in the reply that among those killed were a considerable number of Mussulmans, who were interred with the Armenians. "All information of a character to facilitate the course of justice will be received with eagerness," is the concluding sentence of the Porte's reply.

The financial difficulties of the Porte are now said to be extreme; it has neither money nor credit, and there is nothing left in Constantinople but the worst elements of anarchy, which a barbarous ruler has the greatest difficulty in keeping under.

It is reported from Constantinople that 600 Armenians were massacred on the 7th inst. in the villayet of Kharput, on the 15th and 16th inst. Authentic details of the origin of the massacre are, however, wanting.

The Turkish army in the Hauran is in a state of destitution and demoralisation. Disease has reduced it 50 per cent., and officers and soldiers are selling weapons and cartridges to get food.

THE AGITATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the United Kingdom the anti-Turkish agitations show few, if any, signs of diminishing. Innumerable letters from more or less representative men have been published, and the newspapers like *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* in particular) have been devoting great space to reports of public indignation meetings and pulpit protests. Mr. GLADSTONE, writing to Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., in regard to the proposed Hyde Park demonstration on the Armenian Question, says it was a similar gathering in 1876 that made him alter his Bulgarian plans and convinced him that thet fme to strike had arrived. "In matters such as this inspiration moves upwards and not downwards." Having received a copy of a memorial to the Czar inclosed to the Editor of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, Mr. Gladstone wrote that he should indeed be glad if it served to awaken the mind and heart of the Tsar to the fearful mischiefs which the policy of his deceased Minister had (the right hon. gentleman feared) done so much to promote. It was officially announced, on Tuesday, that the object of the Liverpool meeting, which was addressed, yesterday, by Mr. Gladstone, was to "strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers in endeavouring to put a stop to further atrocities."

Lord Rosebery has sent the following letter to Mr. G. Watson, Middlesbrough, in answer to a resolution adopted at a meeting at Wolviston:—

38, Berkeley-square, Sept. 17, 1896.—Sir,—I am desired by Lord Rosebery to thank you for your letter. He wishes me to notice two points in it. First you think that the "situation is such at the present time that this country might safely go forward, depose the Sultan, and appoint his successor with needful curtailment of his power." Lord Rosebery cannot agree with this view, in face of the declaration of Russia in Aug. 1895, that she would oppose separate action on the part of any Power; and there is no reason to think that she would have stood alone in that resistance, or that she has modified her attitude. To go forward alone would, therefore, unless some understanding can be arrived at, involve a European war. Secondly, you say that very many people are looking to Lord Rosebery to point out the duty to the Government. Now, the duty of the Government seems to Lord Rosebery to be clear—to take every measure, which does not involve European war, to put an end to the detestable system of Government (for it is a system as well as a man) which now exists in Turkey. Lord Rosebery cannot doubt that they are doing this. For no doubt it would be to doubt equally their humanity and their common sense. But he is not prepared, in ignorance of much that the Government only can know, to assume the position of the Executive, and to attempt to direct the Government of the country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. K. Gilmour.

Mr. Labouchere, who has been staying at Cadenabbia, on Lake Como, has written the following letter to Mr. J. E. Hall, the chairman of the Northampton Radical Association:—"Cadenabbia, Sept. 20. Dear Mr. Hall,—I am glad to see that a town's meeting is to be held next week to protest against the Armenian massacres. It is, however, most desirable that the position of affairs in regard to the Turkish Empire should be clearly realised, if any useful end is to be attained. For long years we have been the main supporters of Turkish rule, because we have imagined that our own interests are concerned in hindering any advance on the part of Russia to the Mediterranean. To prevent this we squandered blood an treasure on the Crimean war. The latest instance of this subordination of the rights of humanity to the supposed interests of our policy occured when Russia advanced an army to free the Bulgarians and to put an end to the atrocities that were being committed on them by the Turks. The war ended with the Treaty of San Stefano, which created a free Bulgaria, secured immunity from oppression to other Christians residing in European Turkey, gave to Russia the right of interference in Armenia in case of misgovernment, and handed over Bosnia to Austria. Thanks to our exertions, by a subsequent treaty abrogating many of the stipulations contained in the above treaty, freedom in European Turkey was limited to Bulgaria and Bosnia, whilst in Asia Minor the right of all the Great Powers collectively to protest against misgovernment of the Armenians was substituted for the special right of Russia to see that they were properly governed. At the same time we sprang on Europe a secret treaty that we had concluded with Turkey, by which we obtained Cyprus in return for pledging ourselves to defend the integrity of Asia Minor, provided that the government there were reformed. In regard to Asia Minor, this, therefore, is the present position—the Great Powers have a right to insist collectively upon good government there, and we are pledged to defend the country against all comers provided that there be a good government. When the massacres commenced in Armenia the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople met to take concerted action to bring them to an end. But it soon became clear that the European Concert was only one in name and the Sultan sucessfully played one Power against the other. What was the reason of this want of concert? In order to understand why it is necessary to explain the position that Russia has taken up in respect to the Turkish Empire. Russia has always desired to have in her hands the outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, and to bring Turkey within the sphere of her influence. The latter is a necessary consequence of the former, but to the wish to acquire access to the Mediterranean is added an honest desire to free the Christians of Turkey from Mohammedan misrule, for in the mind these Christians are of the Greek Church, like the Russians. We have persistently opposed Russia in these aspirations. Our policy has been to make the Turkish Empire a barrier against all Russian advance, and to give effect to this policy we have done our utmost to maintain the rule of the Turks over their Christian subjects. I do not believe that Russia desires to incorporate any part of Turkey in her dominions. She would be paramount as Constantinople, and thus practically make the Dardanelles a Russian strait. For various reasons, neither France, nor Germany, nor Austria has any serious objections to such an arrangement. Under these circumstances, it is suggested that we should act alone, and force the Sultan into good government. I doubt whether this would be possible; indeed, I fear that the attempt would only aggravate present evils. We could, it is true, force a passage through the Dardanelles. But what next? Should we bombard Constantinople? If so, the entire town, which consists in the main of wooden houses, would be burnt. To occupy the town would require an army of 100,000 men, for it must not be forgotten that the Turks have a large, well-armed, and brave army. The bombardment would not only let loose against the Christians all the Turkish riff-raff of the capital, but it would serve as

A SIGNAL FOR THEIR MASSACRE

in all parts of the Empire. Nor is it likely that Russia would assent to this armed intervention on our part; and in her opposition she would be supported by the other Continental Powers. Such a scheme is, therefore, impracticable. It would produce an anarchy under which the Christians would be the first sufferers, and it might very possibly end in a European conflagration. What, then, would I have us do? To recognise the geografical position of Turkey in respect to Russia, and to make it clear that we shall not interfere with her direct action. Were Russia paramount on the Bosphorus, she would see that the Christians throughout the Turkish Empire are not oppressed. It is our objection to her being paramount there that has led to their oppression I have always opposed our policy in regard to Turkey. I believe that, even if, for the nonce, there were some concerted action on the part of Europe, this concert would only be temporary, and that the lot of the Christians would not be permanently benefited. We deplore, and rightly deplore, the Armenian massacres; but it must be remembered that the Armenians are not the only Christians in Turkey, and that all, without exception are systematically oppressed. This state of things is inherent in the uncontrolled rule of the Turks over subject Christian races. It is practically impossible for us to prevent it, and the joint control of all the Great Powers is really no control. I have never yet understood what harm it would do us if Russia were the dominant Power in Turkey; indeed, I confess that I have always symphathized with that vast Empire in her desire to obtain direct access to the open sea. Things have now reached such a pass that either we must look on impotently whilst the Turks oppress Christians, or we must give up our endeavour to make the Turkish Empire a barrier against Russian advance. Our statesmen, with their traditional policy, bitterly protested against the Russian war to free Bulgaria; yet humanity has gained by Bulgaria being free. If we had not interfered to restrict the direct action of Russia or Turkey secured to her by the Treaty of San Stefano, there would have been no Armenian massacres, and the oppressed Christians of Southern Turkey would not now be ground down by brutal oppression. I am glad that the English people have at length been aroused to the iniquity of the policy of their statesmen I would not have this outburst of indignation a mere flash in the pan, but I would have our people insist that henceforward no British statesmen should be able to devise schemes to keep the Turkish Empire on its legs, or to hinder the true solution of the 'Eastern Question' owing to an absurd jealousy of Russia. I am no admirer of the system of government that prevails in that country; but I recognise that she has secured freedom already to many Christians in Turkey, and that, if only we will not stand in her way, Armenians and other Christians there will no longer be subjected to maltreatment which is revolting to humanity.—Yours truly,

"H. LABOUCHERE."

Writing to a correspondent, the Duke of Westminster says: "It is with the Tsar that the future of the Armenians rests. Russia has the power, if she only had the will, to vindicate her claim to be a Christian Liberator."—Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has written a letter in which he says he never met any one supporting the theory of single-handed action who has in any way gauged its consequences, or the combination of all forces with which this country might have to fight. On this point he must be allowed to retain his liberty of view, and not rashly assent, under the strain of righteous indignation, to a course which might endanger liberties and rights quite as precious, and much nearer home, than those we now desire to save from extinction.—At a meeting held on Sept. 21, at Wolverhampton, a letter was read from Sir H. Fowler, M.P., in which he says that the fiendish cruelties in Armenia, Crete, and Constantinople are the deliberate and anti-Christian policy of the Sultan. His Government is maintained by the Great Powers of Europe, and if this execrable rule is continued, upon them will rest the real responsibility for these inhuman outrages. The people of the United Kingdom are entitled to know what has been done and proposed in their name with respect to a Government whose existence was preserved by a lavish expenditure of British life and treasure. No patriotic Englishman can ignore the enormous difficulties with which Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are confronted, nor the far reaching complications which they are bound to consider. Our duty is to assure Her Majesty's Government of the support of all classes and parties in taking such action as they may consider expedient to bring the present state of things to an end. Mr. Ritchie, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed last week with reference to the Armenian massacres by the clergy of Crydon, says that so far from condemning

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which has taken place in this country, he applauds it; but he deprecates any hasty, inconsiderate, or isolated action on our part.—Earl Spencer, addressing the Midland Fiberal Federation at Rugby, expressed his opinion that the old English traditions with regard to Turkey should no longer be followed, and said his desire was to see our Government agree cordially with Russia.—The Bishop of Manchester presided over a meeting of 8000 of the citizens of Manchester, and spoke in favour of energetic action of the Powers, even to the extent of deposing the present Sultan.—Mr. Bryce, M.P., addressing a town's meeting, in Manchester, said nothing less than the deposition of the Sultan would meet the present case. We had a personal responsibility in the matter, from the treatles into which we had entered. The object of that and similar meetings was to strengthen the Government in saying to the other Powers of Europe that it could not, even if it would, hold back the British people. He could not believe that the European Powers would oppose by force action taken by this country which was prompted by motive of conscience and humanity. We must see to it that whatever measures were taken should be effective; and we must make it perfectly clear to Europe that all our action in this matter should be disinterested.—The Chief Rabbi has spoken in terms of strong condemnation of the barbaric outrages, and the voice of the Anti-Turkish party has been further strengthened by a declaration of the London Congregrational Union.

A great meeting is to be held in St. James's Hall Sunday, Oct. 11, has been fixed for the Hyde Park Demonstration.

A cheque for £400 has been forwarded to the *Daily News* by Nubar Pasha on behalf of the Armenian Relief Fund.

The Moslem congregation of the temporary Mosque, Albertstreet, Regent's-park, N. W., was called by Hadjie Mohammed Dollie on Sept. 21, to witness the ceremonies of the conversion of a German lady to Islam and her subsequent marriage to a Moorish gentleman. The birthday of the Sultan Abdul Hamid was also celebrated, with Moulvie Mohammed Barakatullah in the chair. Moulvie Hesham Namaleliay moved: "That this meeting of Moslems from different parts of the world resident in London strongly protests against the unjust and one-sided agitation fomented through out the United Kingdom against Turkey, and also condemns the unrestrained and abusive language used in the Press and from the pulpits and platforms of this country towards the Caliphs and the religion of Islam."—Mohammed Omar seconded the motion, which was supported by Sheik Abdullah, Mohammed Ali, and others, and unanimously carried.

DO WE WANT A WAR?

The *St. James's Gazette*, discussing the above question, says:—Much emotional gabble is overflowing the newspapers, and there is not a little idle talk to the effect that war is desirable. The gabblers, being the very persons who fell into floods of maudlin tears at the mere prospect of a fight with America, and who would arbitrate away the rights of Englishmen rather than commit that crime, are talking lightly of defying all Europe for the sake of the Armenians. Others who are less gushing, but not we are afraid, less hasty, are to be heard expressing in a superior way their valuable opinion that war might brace our nerves, suspend our internal squabbles, and do Heaven knows what other fine things. Now all this, to speak of it as it deserves, is as despicable as the laughter of fools. It is so long since this country has faced a really formidable enemy that the great mass of us—who never read, who have little imagination, who forget as easily as the sieve lets the water through, who know nothing except what has happened quite recently—have no conception what war is. That might be the case everywhere, but at present it is especially true of England. All the great nations of the Continent have recent memories which keep the most frivolous sober. The conscription, too, brings the meaning of war home to them. But since the time when the whole line advanced at sundown on the field of Waterloo war has been a spectacle and a sport to us. The Crimea was no exception, for it was fought out in a corner, with an ally, and Russia could not strike where we were vulnerable. Since then war has for us meant something interesting, something which flattered our pride or afforded us a feast on the luxury of pity; something in all cases remote, and not acutely painful. There are those among us, and apparently not a few, who think it will always be no worse. They cannot realise that it can ever mean more than a fine burst of patriotic emotion when the troops embark and the ships steam away; an affair of peccessions, and banners, and cheering, and then flaming telegrams from "our correspondent" all about wounds and valour; a fine tale to read as you sit comfortably at home, something to give a piquancy to life, just as a storm outside is good to hear for those who are warm in bed with their faithful wives. It is, in fact, a form of sensuality—to some a mere Adelphi melodrama, to others a mangificent version of "tragedies in Whitechapel;" to yet others a kind of semi-religous stimulant when it is undertaken "for a cause," while to the elegant gentleman who does the leaders for the party paper it is a chance to damage the ins and promote the interests of the outs. Out of all this comes the cry "A Berlin!" Little Bethel gives voice to the seething emotions of Harringay by squalling "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" but it means the same thing. The next stage is quite likely to be "nous sommes trahis." And this is a consideration which we commend to the attention of all those who talk of the bracing effect of war, and the influence it may have in producing national unity and suspending our "labour questions" and other poor little domestic squabbles. War may have that effect, but also it may not. Some about the Emperor Napoleon III. trusted to war to do this for France. Has the world forgotten what followed? Has it no memory of the emeute of September or of the Commune? We may be in no danger of Irish rebellion or of London barricades; but who that is not a flighty fool will dare to assert that if the war begins with disaster (which is always possible), we shall not have our version of "nous sommes trahis" and the rest. The gentleman who inspires the party paper, and the loose-tongued emotional Little Bethels, who were all for war when they did not kow what it meant, will be all yelling against their Government when they do, and our civil strife will be worse than ever."

In a succeding article, dealing with "Our Attitude to the Tsar," the *St. James's* says:—It has suggested itself to certain thinkers among us that there is one easy cure fer all the diseases of Turkey. We have only to ask the Tsar to take it in hand and all will be well. Some of those who adopt this view are not only prepared to give Russia a free hand in the East, but very well disposed to pay her handsomely for taking over the Turkish Empire. One calls upon her to seize Contantinople; and another adds that if she will only be good enough to assume this burden we will throw in Cyprus. This, to be sure, is no less just than handsome, and it is an excellent example of pious self-sacrifice to others. When Russia is asked to take Constantinople she is also asked to destroy for ever all the Romanian or the Bulgarain hopes of existence as a nation. Moreover, she menaces Austria when she lays her hands on the Balkan Peninsula—Austria, which would make a far better substitute for Turkey at Constantinople than Russia would. This talk about bribing Russia, even though the wisdom of the *Spectator* proclaims it aloud in the streets, is puerile.

"A Lover of Peace," writing in the *St. James's* says:—Some surprise appears to have been excited by the fact that while, all over England, meetings are being held to denounce the Turks, and to force our Ministry to go to war on behalf of the oppressed Armenians, we hear nothing, or almost nothing, of similar dis plays of humanitarian enthusiasm abroad. May I suggest that the explanation is extremely simple. Abroad, the nation is the army the nation. Hence, if a French or German public meeting were to scream out for "War, war at any odds, war aginst all Europe," and so forth, the screamers would really be undertaking to face death and wounds and disease and undergo themselves the cold bourgeois of a British public meeting has not the remotest idea of facing anything unpleasant in his own sacred person as the consequence of his splendid indignation. He never has fought and never will fight. Why should he? There are always plenty of starving street-boys, and a sufficiency of patriotic English gentlemen, to do Master Shopkeper's or Master Artisan's fighting for him, and thus he can always challenge all Europe in arms without incurring the slightest personal responsibility, no matter how blatant or "trumpet tongued" his cockadoodledooing! To me it seems a sad pity that every man who speaks or applauds at these heroic public meeting cannot be forced to enlist on the spot. Since they insist on calling the tune, it would be but fair that they should pay the piper. Perhaps if this were the law, we should hears good deal less about the magnificent British humanitarianism, and even the little less despised by the Continental bourgeoisie, who, unlike ours, do their own share of fighting themselves.

A correspondent signing himself "North Briton" writes to the *Westminister Gazette* apropos of the action of "The Shouters":—

Mr. Stead comes none too soon to pour cold water on the shouters on the Armenian Question by reminding them of the elementary facts—patent enough for a long time surely, to those who have taken the trouble to sit down and give two hours quiet thought to the subject—that (1) nothing can be done without Russia; and that (2) Russia's terms, after her past bitter experience of our diplomatists, must be at the least the abrogasion of the Russo-Turkish Convention and an undertaking to evacuate Cyprus, if not, indeed, an acknowledgement of Muscovite claims to the reversion to Constantinople. Is the nation on whose behalf, after all the Government acts, prepared to go as far as this? It is doubtful, I don't know whether it is because I have been out of town for some little time, but the spectacle is now presented of otherwise intelligent men seriously calling upon Lord Salisbury to plunge this country into war against Turkey single-handed strikes me as one of the most remaakable events of recent times in this country. One is puzzled to know whether to think theirattitude shok: ing, pathetic, or merely stupid. I suppose that if Lord Salisbury were actually to take the shouter advice and Great Britain alone were to tackle the Sultan, the Russians (with France at their backs) would promptly occupy Alexandria. Do the shouters know what might be expected to happen after that? Can it be that great masses of the people and a crowd of popular leaders haye enjoyed the piping times of peace so long that the horrors of a Great War are no longer real to them? How else is it that we have them talking so lightly of action which might bring about a catastrophe whichwould stay the progress of civilisation for half a century? It is pitiful and humiliating to see journalists turning their newspapers into broadsheets of sensationalism, and thoughtlessly fanning an agitation which by exciting hopes bound to the necessities of the case to be disappointed, and in the end to make this country—which already hardly possesses a friendworth having—supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Does any sane man believe that there would have been anything like this newspaper commination if it had not been the slack season? No doubt the "Great Assassin" is "good copy," and nothing sells papers like articles and news which hint at the possibility of war, but it is just at times of public excitement that journalists should remember their great responsibility and put a curb on themselves. As it is, one is irresistibly reminded of Mr. Gladstone's saying that he had "no favourable opinion of the average action of the British Press in Foreign affairs."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, September, 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt C E Ross	Lieut W M P Wood
Capt W F M J Fraser	Surg-Lt-Col F H Burton-Brown
Capt M L Shipley	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H A Casson, B C S, 2½ mos	Mr W C Holmes, M C S, 11 mos
Mr H G Pearce, B C S, 2 mos	Mr E Gibson, M C S, 1 year
Mr F R S Collier, B C S, 10 days	Col A Currie. 6 mos
Mr J F Duthie, B, till Nov 19	Lt-Col W P Newall, 4 mos
Mr L J W Worgan, B, 3 mos	Capt N G Woodyatt, 1 week
Mr G G White, B, 5 mos	Capt F C W Rideout, 10 days
Mr A H Ashton, B, 3 mos	Capt E de S Smart, 3 mos
Mr R N W Pritchard, B, 6 mos	Capt H J Bremner, 3 mos
Mr A T Goodfellow, B, 1 week	Lieut S A Cooke, 14 days
Mr A B C Comber, B, 3 weeks	Lieut C A W Ford, 3 mos
Mr E H Clementson, B, 3 mos	Lieut E N Obbard, 3 mos
Mr G B Reynolds, B, 9 mos	Brgde-Surg Lieut-Col G A Maconachie, 6 mos
	Surg-Lt-Col S B Haliday, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A B Fforde, B C S	Capt H A Cooper
Mr J A Brown, B C S	Capt C A Muspratt-Williams
Mr G F G Forbes, B C S	Capt R B Low
Mr A H Steinberg, B C S	Capt G B Browne
Mr A H Ashton, B	Capt R C O Creagh
Mr J F Duthie, B	Capt F C W Rideout
Mr J McC Wright, B	Capt G G J S Jones
Mr A R Knapp, M C S	Capt H J E Palmer
Mr W C F Leggatt, M	Lieut C H G Moore
Mr G F Handcock, M	Lieut S W King
Mr P J Pope, M	Lieut H M Alien
Mr R A L Moore, Bo C S	Lieut O M J da Costa
Mr M D MacKenzie, Bo	Lieut F W Hawks
Lieut-Col A de V Alexander	Surg-Major J A Nells
Lt-Col E B Standbridge	Surg-Major G F Willis
Lt-Col G Hawkes	Surg-Captain J Chaytor
Major W H Dobbie	White

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentfally complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

ROUT OF THE DERVISHES.

THE Soudan expeditionary force, under the command of the Sirdar, was engaged on Saturday and Sunday (Sept. 19 and 20) in a series of brilliant engagements, with the result that the 4,000 picked Dervishes under Wad el Bishara were decisively beaten. News reached Hafir on Monday, that Wad el Bishara, the Dervish leader, had reached Dongola on his retreat southward and had re-occupied the town, which had been previously captured by the Egyptian gunboats. On the morning of Sept. 23 the expeditionary force advanced in battle formation against the Dervish position at Dongola, the gunboats at the same time shelling the enemy, who, to the number of 5,000, were in Dongola endeavouring to carry off the stores of grain. The Dervishes offered some little resistance to the cavalry, but eventually fled into the desert. The infantry were not engaged. Dongola was occupied before 10 o'clock in the morning. Two of the gunboats pursued the enemy as far as El Debbeh. The Egyptian flag is again flying on the old Government House at Dongola. In addition to the grain, six guns and a quantity of ammunition and stores were seized at Dongola.

Hundreds of the enemy are surrendering, and it may be said that the Dervish power at Dongola is ended. Since the commencement of the Nile campaign, casualties in action account for only twenty-two deaths in the expeditionary force.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF HAFIR.

On Friday night the troops encamped at Kabudi, and resumed their march early on Saturday morning. The hopes entertained of a serious engagement had, however, been greatly damped by the information that the Dervishes had already evacuated Kerman. The news robbed the advance of a good deal of excitement; but it was, nevertheless, a fine and stirring spectacle as the enormous column filed out of Kabudi. Two squadrons of cavalry had been despatched in advance under the command of Bimbashi Adams. The column marched into Kerman (six miles south of Tumbus on the east bank of the Nile) about six o'clock, and pursued its way past the much-talked-of fort—a wretched structure surrounded by mud walls five feet high, which our artillery could have levelled with the ground in a few minutes. On their arrival at Kerman, the force found the Dervishes holding a strong fort at Hafir, under which were moored their single gunboat and twenty-five large sailing boats laden with grain. Fire was opened by a horse battery and a field battery on the enemy, who replied with four guns and musketry. Shortly afterwards three of the Egyptian gunboats came up—the fourth having grounded on a shoalnear Tumbus—and joined in the bombardment of Hafir, steaming to a point opposite the fort, delivering their fire, and then descending the stream out of range. The Dervishes kept up a heavy fire in reply. A number of the Hafir garrison were seen retiring across the desert, but most of them remained in the fort, and continued a resolute defence.

A MOMENTARY REPULSE.

Just as the leading steamer, under Commander Colville, R.N., reached the narrowest part of the stream, fire was opened upon her from two guns, one posted at Sakieh, the other in a dense grove of palms. Between them had been dug a double row of rifle-pits, the occupants of which poured a very hot fusillade into the boats. Their practice was excellent. The shells flew unpleasantly close to our steamers, and the rain of bullets kicked up splashes of white foam all around them. Indeed, so effective was the fire at such short range that the gunboats had to retire beyond it to avoid immediate harm. Commander Colville himself was wounded in the shoulder while his boat was carrying her Maxims out of action.

THE DERVISHES RALLY.

The effect of this temporary success upon the hitherto flying Dervishes was instantaneous. With a spirit which one could not but admire, they wheeled round and came rushing back to the river-side. Reoccupying the bank, they opened a heavier fire than before upon the steamers. Fortunately they were too excited to take good aim, and the fusillade was comparatively harmless. After a short breathing space, the three gun-boats once more advanced up stream, strongly supported on this occasion by a battery of horse artillery, which did admirable work, and completely silenced one of the Dervish guns. But once again, as the range decreased, the fire from the rifle-pits became too severe, and the leading boat, the Metemmeh, was forced to retrace its course, belching forth the while a continuous stream of sharpnel, rockets, and shells upon the reckless and almost invisible enemy.

A REMARKABLE STRUGGLE.

Throughout the progress of this remarkable struggle (says the *Standard's* correspondent) the whole of our great army was compelled to stand helplessly by, watching the varying fortunes of the game that was being played out under their eyes, without the power or the opportunity to take a hand in it. Our artillery alone could be of service at such long bowls, and all we could do was to look on with our glasses up, for all the world as though we were spectators at a theatre. The situation was a peculiar and, in many respects, an unpleasant one. So long as the Dervishes contented themselves with holding their position, and were able to stand the withering fire of the artillery, it was difficult to tell what could be done. At length however, a discovery was made which promised to turn the scale decisively in our favour. It was found that a passage existed from our bank to an island directly opposite the Dervish position, and that it was just practicable for field guns. At nine a.m. Col. Parsons, with two field batteries, a horse battery, and Maxims, took possition on the island within 12000 yards of the enemy, and opened a very effective fire. An hour later the Dervish gunboat, which once belonged to General Gordon, was struck beneath the water-line and sank, and soon afterwards the Dervish fire was silenced for a time by the bursting of several shells in the fort and the gunboats were able to steam past it without injury, and proceeded to Dongola. Firing was kept up across the river till ten at night. Early on Sunday morning all the Dervish boats came across to the expeditionary camp, brought by deserters, who announced that Wad el Bishara, believing it to be the intention of the Anglo-Egyptain force to march on Dongola by the east bank, had evacuated Hafir, and hurried to Dongola to oppose the crossing there. The force, however, at once crossed the river to Hafir, and pursued the retreating Dervishes. Meantime the three gunboats had reached Dongola, which was found undefended. The crews landed and seized all the grain in the public store. Wadel Bishara's force was thus deprived of food supplies.

WAD EL BISHARA WOUNDED.

According to the stories told by the villagers, one of the first shells we fired burst right inside Wad el Bishara's tent, killing two servants and severely wounding that leader himself. Before leaving, the Dervishes filled several of the wells with the bodies of their dead and piled stones and logs of wood on top of them. Some attempted to escape in a few of the boats.

THE DAMAGE TO THE GUNBOATS.

It was only when the gunboats returned from Dongola to Hafir that the extent of the damage done to them by the withering fire they sustained on Saturday morning was realised. One of the victims of the fight was Armourer-Sergt. Richardson, who was mortally wounded during the forcing of the river passage. Richardson was a fine young soldier, and his loss is much deplored. There were altogether thirteen casualties. On board the Temai six were wounded, on the Abu Klea also six, and on the Metemmeh one. The ships were riddled with bullets. The Metemmeh had three shells through her. On the Abu Klea one shall dropped into the magazine, but fortunately did not explode. After Commdr. Colville was wounded Capt. de Rougemont took command. Lieut. Beatty had a narrow escape. One bullet passed through his helmet and another through his trousers. Sergt. Richardson was buried opposite Dongola on Monday morning.

It may here be mentioned that a second mishap to the new armed gunboat occurred at Kosheh on Monday. The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a new cylinder had been fitted and the trial trip was taking place, when the circulating pump smacked. This accident has entirely destroyed all confidence of the War Department for utilising steamers in the present expediton.

HICKS PASHA'S AMMUNITION RECOVERED.

Eight Egyptian artillerymen of Hicks Pasha's army who served the Dervish guns deserted. They say that the Baggaras stood over them in the batteries with drawn swords, and threatened them with death if they shot badly. The gunners, however, omitted to use fuses, the Baggaras being ignorant of or overlooking their importance. Doubtless this saved the gunboat Abu Klea from being blown into the air. No fewer than 150 boxes of Remington ammunition were left by the Dervishes in the trenches. On Monday Major Jackson, commanding the 11th Regiment, went into the desert and brought in twenty-three boxes of gun and seventy-two boxes of Nordenfeldt ammunition. These were taken by the Mahdi on the defeat of Gen. Hicks in November, 1883, and are still in perfect condition. Thus, by a strange coincidence, they return to us after thirteen years in the Dervish camp. The Nordenfeldt was used freely on Saturday till it jammed.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE SIRDAR.

The Foreign Office received the following telegram from Cairo:—

Sirdar telegraphs from Hafir, dated Monday evening:—"Gunboats returned in afternoon. They saw a few Dervishes in Dongola Beit-el-Mal, who fled on being fired at. Party sent ashore ascertained only women and old men in camp. Gunboats saw nothing of enemy. On return journey they took seven boats, including one containing treasury records and money. Sirdar has sent a letter to Wad el Bishara calling on him to surrender and offering pardon for himself and followers. All troops have now crossed to west bank, except cavalry and camel corps. Colville doing well. Other casualties in gunboats yesterday thirteen wounded, including one British, Armourer-Sergt. Richardson, who, I regret to say, died a few hours later."

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Sirdar congratulating him on the further success of the troops, and inquiring as to Commander Colville's condition.

NINE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

The *Times'* special correspondent, telegraphing, on Sept. 24, says that when the expeditionary force approached Dongola the Baggara kept out of range of the infantry and fled into the desert. In the pursuit by our cavalry eight of them were wounded and sixty of the Dervishes were killed. Dongola, which was formerly a fine town, is ruined, its gardens have been destroyed, and the inhabitant robbed of all their supplies by the retreating Baggara. The number of prisoners taken is 900, with three guns and two Nordenfelts.

The news of the occupation of Dongola was received with much jubilation in Cairo, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the citadel and the gun-boats at Alexandria to proclaim the event.

The news of the occupation of Dongola has been received with great enthusiasm at Suakin. The rapid and brilliant success of the expedition is the subject of general comment in the Continental Press.

SCENE IN A LONDON THEATRE.

A remarkable scene occurred during the performance of "Boys Together" at the Adelphi Theatre on the evening of Sept. 22, when, in the Soudan scene, Mr. Terriss delivered the lines referring to the death of Gen. Gordon, and predicting "That the work he had sought to do single-handed would have to be done over again, and at a far greater cost to the English nation!" the audience rose en masse, and cheer after cheer was given for Gen. Kitchener.

FALSE ECONOMY IN THE SOUDAN.

The brilliant and continuous success from a military standpoint which has attended the advance of the Soudan Expedition cannot (says the *Times* in a leading article published on Sept. 23) be allowed to blind us to another aspect of the campaign.

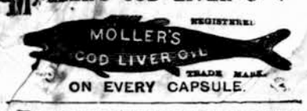
It is notorious that, owing to the attitude of France the Government of Egypt were constrained to begin an undertaking which they, in conjunction with the British Government, judged to be necessary for the defence of the country without any assurance of funds sufficient for its accomplishment. Military efficiency has indeed been attained. The progess of the expedition proves that by the best of all proofs—the test of splendid and steady success. It seems doubtful, however, whether that success is not being paid for too dearly, not in piastres and stores, but in unnecessary suffering, disease, and death. Over 30 per cent. of the British officers who started with the expedition have succumbed, we are informed, to the hardships of the campaign, and have either died or been invalided out of the country. The numbers of the sick and dead among the rank and file are not stated. Full returns on this subject would be useful as a test of the view that the labours and fatigues of the troops have been excessive. But the honour and the interests of Great Britain both demand that the campaign shall be prosecuted to a triumphant end. It was begun with our sanction, and it is being conducted with the aid of British officers and British troops, while in a certain measure it serves Imperial objects. In these circumstances it becomes a national duty for us to assist the Egyptian Treasury.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a remarkable article on the success of the expedition to Dongola. The writer says:—"We are bound to aknowledge that the expedition was carefully prepared and skilfutly conducted. The leaders of the expedition had been provided with all the means of scientific action that secure a crushing superiority to troops having a European organisation over bands of barbarians, however great their courage. The numerous gunboats and the artillery he disposed of have enabled the Sirdar to dislodge the Dervishes without exposing his soldiers to one of those combats at close quarters that might have rendered the contest less unequal. Thus the success of the Anglo Egyptians at Kerma, which has opened up to them access to Dongola, did not cost them the life of a single man. So thorough an organisation clearly aims at something besides the capture of Dongola. No doubt the turn of Berber and Khartoum will come next. No doubt the English can no longer hold up the bugbear of a Dervish invasion to justify their advance, as the event has demonstrated the futility of that pretext. But then all the world knew that beforehand. When the English put forth the plea of the security of the Egyptian frontier, it was a mere p

NOTICES.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co's — CARLTON — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY.

Messrs. R. M[illegible]s & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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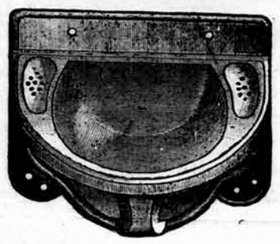
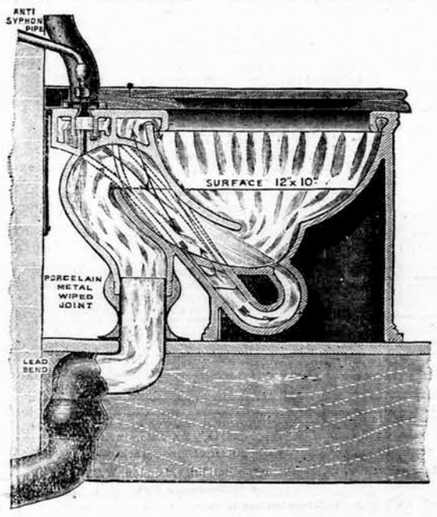


THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.



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Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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Does not injure the Leather.

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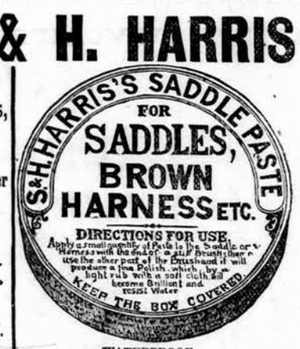

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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3¼ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

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Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

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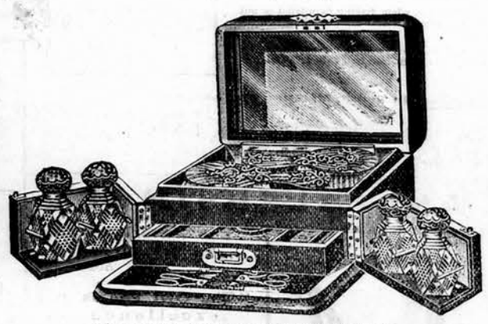
Do. do. 2-pint Bottles ... „ 26.



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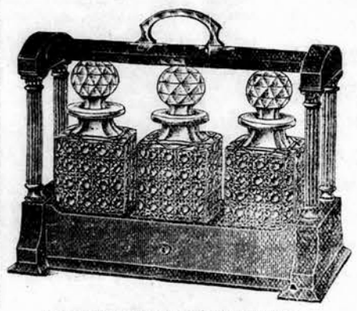

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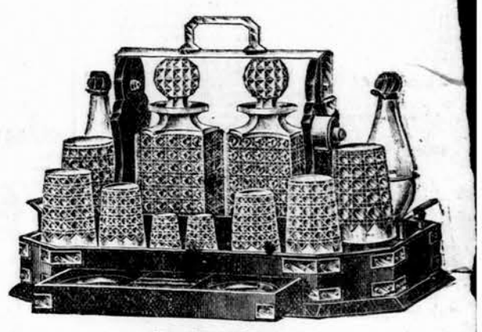

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
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This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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Sole Agents and Importers.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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